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Budget Studies

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THE need of an increase of funds for administration in the new Wilmington library building, necessitating a larger appropriation from the city, caused the compilation of statistics which we hoped would show that the funds of the library were being spent wisely and that the amount appropriated by the city was below the average amount appropriated by other cities. The statistics were obtained from annual reports when these were available; when they were not a questionnaire brought the desired information. Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago were definitely excluded, but an attempt was made to get statistics from all other cities having a population of more than ninety thousand inhabitants. Figures have been obtained from more than sixty libraries, a sufficient number to enable us to draw some conclusions as to the efficiency of public libraries in so far as efficiency can be determined by figures. It is not the main purpose of this article, however, to draw conclusions, but to present and analyze some of the figures hoping they may stimulate further investigation and discussion. The tables given here are summarized from the much more detailed original table. The accompanying comments and analyses, however, are based on information which appears on the original table but does not appear in the smaller ones.

So far the tables seem to indicate that there are no library standards from the business point of view. In many businesses there are certain recognized standards or certain minimum cost units which all progressive firms seek to attain. In the library business nothing of the kind exists. The Council of the American Library Association has passed a resolution stating that \$1 per capita is a reasonable minimum income for a city to devote to library purposes, and that this should obtain a per capita home issue of 5. These statistics show that of the 12 libraries having a per capita circulation of over 5, nine

have a per capita income of less than \$1, and eight of these nine have a per capita income very much less. Is it unfair to assume that the Council has set the per capita income too high? Or have they set the per capita circulation too low?

It may be thought that in the following discussion too much emphasis has been laid upon per capita circulation and its cost. This has been done because these figures are definite and easily put on a unit basis, and because statistics compiled according to the rules of the American Library Association contain no other figures which can so easily be used as a basis of comparison. It cannot be too strongly stated, however, that the efficiency of a library must not be judged by figures alone. A library may have a per capita circulation of 3.5 and still be a greater force in its community than some other library with a per capita circulation of 5. It may cost a library 15c. for each volume issued and yet this may be in reality a better record than 12c. in some other city where conditions are much more favorable for a low unit cost on this one item.

The tables cover the following items:

1. Per capita circulation.
2. Unit cost of per capita circulation.
3. Average number of volumes issued by each assistant (janitor force excluded).
4. Per capita income.
5. Per capita appropriation by the city.
6. Percentage of total city budget appropriated for library use by the city.
7. Circulation cost per volume.
8. Percentage of total expenditures paid for salaries.
9. Percentage of total expenditures paid for books.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION

Per capita circulation ranges from .9 to 9.1 divided as follows:

Per Capita						
Circulation Less than..	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	6+
Libraries	9	11	18	14	8	2
Circulation Less than..	7+	9+				
Libraries	1	1				

While these figures show that very nearly half of the libraries have a circulation of between three and four books per capita, they mean very little in themselves. Taken in conjunction with per capita income the figures become far more illuminating. Roughly speaking, per capita income has a very direct relation to per capita circulation. For example, the largest per capita circulation is 139% greater than that of Wilmington, and the per capita income of that library is 133% greater. The next highest circulation is nearly 100% greater than that of Wilmington and the per capita income a little more than 100% greater. There are libraries having a better record in this respect than Wilmington. In one case the circulation is 4.9, or the 9.1 circulation is 80% greater, while the income of the 9.1 library is 110% greater. If the library with a circulation of 4.9 is getting the most for its money, then is it fair to assume that the library with a circulation of 9.1 ought to have a circulation of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. There are 27 libraries having a larger circulation than Wilmington. Of these, 25 have a larger per capita income. Of 34 others with a smaller per capita circulation, 20 have a smaller income and 14 a larger.

Interesting figures were obtained, showing the per capita income expended in obtaining a per capita circulation of one. For example, if a city of 100,000 inhabitants issues 100,000 volumes at a total cost of \$15,000, the per capita circulation is one, and the per capita income is 15 cents. If the same city should issue 300,000 volumes the per capita circulation would be three and the per capita income to obtain that circulation on the same basis of cost should not be over 45 cents. The lowest per capita income needed to obtain a per capita circulation of one was 10.1 cents and the highest was 36.5 cents.

The amounts were as follows:

UNIT COST OF PER CAPITA CIRCULATION

Per capita income..	10c.+	11c.+	12c.+	13c.+	14c.+
Libraries	8	9	7	8	5
Per capita income..	15c.+	16c.+	19c.+	20c.+	21c.+
Libraries	7	3	3	1	2
Per capita income..	22c.+	23c.+	27c.+	29c.+	30c.+
Libraries	2	1	1	1	3
Per capita income..	31c.+	36c.+			
Libraries	1	1			

The library with the lowest unit record has a total per capita circulation of 4.9 and a total income of \$85,225 (per capita 49.5 cents). Therefore, it costs 10.1 cents per capita for each per capita circulation of one. Had it cost 36.5 cents

(which is the highest record) to obtain a per capita circulation of one instead of 10.1 cents this library would have needed \$306,810, instead of \$85,225, to obtain the same result. Let us consider another example not so extreme. A city with a per capita circulation of 4 has a total income of \$228,759 (per capita 45.1 cents). Another city of much the same size has a per capita circulation of 5.8 and a total income of \$406,360 (per capita 70.4 cents). If it had cost the first library 12.1 cents (the unit cost of the second library) for each per capita circulation of one instead of 11.2 cents it would have needed an additional sum of \$18,752 to do the same work. Or, if the second library had had the same unit cost as the first, its per capita circulation would have been 6.28 instead of 5.8, or a total increase for the year of at least 250,000 volumes.

The average number of books issued by each assistant is (within certain limits) a fair criterion of economical administration. In the questionnaire, librarians were requested to reduce part time assistants to a full time basis and add this to the total number of full time assistants (janitor force excluded). When the information was obtained from annual reports two part time assistants were considered as the equivalent of one full time assistant.

As will be seen from the following table there is a wide difference in the figures:

PER ASSISTANT CIRCULATION

No. in Thousands.	5+	6+	7+	8+	9+	10+	11+
Libraries	1	2	2	2	3	2	5
No. in Thousands.	12+	13+	14+	15+	16+	17+	18+
Libraries	4	2	7	10	1	1	6
No. in Thousands.	19+	20+	22+	24+	25+	26+	
Libraries	4	3	1	1	2	1	

The smallest average number of books issued by each assistant in any library was 5,516 and the largest 26,701. The library with the lowest record has a circulation of about 400,000 volumes and has 50 full time and 43 part time assistants. If they had an average of 26,701 per assistant it would have required only 15 assistants to do the same work. The library with the highest record had a total circulation of over a million with a staff of 46 including part time assistants.

There were 10 libraries whose figures were under 10,000 and only 7 over 20,000. How are we going to determine what is the average per assistant circulation which any library might reasonably hope to attain? Is it between fourteen and sixteen thousand or between seventeen and twenty thousand? It must vary somewhat (perhaps even by thousands) according to local conditions, but can we not determine the limit

below which a lack of efficiency would be indicated?

PER CAPITA INCOME

No of Libraries	Income Ranges From
5	10c to 19c
3	20c " 29c
7	30c " 39c
14	40c " 49c
11	50c " 59c
3	60c " 69c
8	70c " 79c
5	80c " 89c
3	90c " 99c
3	\$1.00 " \$1.05
1	1.41

The 5 libraries with an income of from 10 cents to 19 cents circulated an average of 1.18 books per capita and the average income was 16.5 cents. The highest per capita income had the highest per capita circulation, and the next to the highest income had the lowest circulation. None of these libraries had a circulation over 1.5.

The 3 libraries with an income of from 20 cents to 29 cents circulated an average of 1.56 volumes and their average income was 23.5 cents. Here, too, the highest per capita income had the highest per capita circulation but the lowest per capita income had the lowest circulation. The highest income in this group was 28.4 cents with a circulation of 2.1.

The 7 libraries in the third group have an average income of 34.9 cents and the average circulation is 2.44. The highest income had the highest circulation (39.2 cents and 3.1 cents). The lowest circulation was the same as the next to the lowest in the first group, having a circulation of only 1.1, but an income of 33.8 cents. In the first group the income was 14.1 cents and the circulation 1.1.

The 14 libraries in the fourth group have an average income of 45.1 cents and an average circulation of 3.6. The highest income (49.5 cents) has the highest circulation (4.9) but the second highest income (49.4 cents) has next to the lowest circulation (2.2). Therefore, the highest with an increase of only one-tenth of a cent in income over the next highest has an increase of more than 100% in circulation.

In the fifth group containing 11 libraries, the average income is 53.9 cents and the average circulation is 3.8, an increase in income of 8.8 cents but an increase in circulation of only .2. Again the highest income (59.3 cents) has the highest circulation (5.8), but it would seem as if this must be accidental for there is much variation in circulation. The library with the next highest income (56 cents) has a circulation of 1.8 and there are only 8 other libraries having a lower circulation while there are 38 libraries

having a smaller income. There are only 5 libraries in this group having a circulation of over 4. There were 6 such libraries in the previous group.

In the sixth group increased income shows results. The average income is 64.5 cents and circulation 4.67. The highest income (69 cents) has the lowest circulation (4.3), while the lowest income (62.1 cents) has the highest circulation (5.).

In group 7 the average income increases 8.2 cents (72.7 cents), but the average circulation drops to 4.36. The income is 19 cents greater than the fifth group, but the circulation only .56 greater. The highest income (74.74 cents) has the lowest circulation (2.7), while the lowest income (70.4 cents) has the highest circulation (5.8), 4.3 cents less income and 115% greater circulation.

The five libraries in the eighth group have an income of 84.8 cents and a circulation of 4.9. The income increases 12.1 cents and the circulation .54. The highest income (86.2 cents) has the highest income (6.3) and the next highest income (85.3 cents) the lowest circulation (2.8). There is a library in the third group (income 31 cents) that has the same circulation of 2.8, a difference of 54.3 cents in income but no difference in circulation.

In the ninth group, containing three, the average income is 94.8 cents and the circulation 4.6, a trifle better circulation than the 7th group, but lower than either the 6th or the 8th.

There are four libraries having an income of more than \$1 per capita, the average \$1.13 an average per capita circulation 5.9. If the library with the phenomenal circulation of 9.1 (2.8 greater than the next largest) be omitted the average of the three remaining is 4.86, about the same as the average in groups 6, 7, 8 and 9. *The average income therefore is over 40 cents more than the average income in group 6, but the average circulation only .19 more.* One library has a phenomenal income of \$1.41. If it be omitted the average of the three others is \$1.04.

In most cases per capita city appropriation runs from 5 to 15 per cent less than per capita income and there are few cases where the discrepancy is very great.

PER CAPITA APPROPRIATION

Per Capita Appropriation.	10c.+	20c.+	30c.+	40c.+
No. of Libraries.....	7	6	9	15
Per Capita Appropriation.	50c.+	60c.+	70c.+	80c.+
No. of Libraries.....	6	8	4	5
Per Capita Appropriation.	90c.+	\$1.25		
No. of Libraries.....	2	1		

The percentage of the city budget appropriated for library use varies greatly and analysis

of figures obtained yields nothing of great importance.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CITY BUDGET

Percentage2 to .4	.5 to .9	1 to 1.4
Libraries	4	11	15
Percentage	1.5 to 1.9	2 to 2.4	2.5 to 2.9
Libraries	9	5	4
Percentage	3 to 3.4	3.5 to 3.9	5 to 5.4
Libraries	2	1	1
Percentage	5.5 to 5.9	8.5	
Libraries	2	1	

The lowest is 2% and the highest 8.5%. It is quite evident, however, that differences in valuations and in total city expenditures make a minimum percentage of city budget a very unsafe standard to advocate. The per capita standard is far more satisfactory, as will be seen from the following examples.

Two cities have percentage appropriations of .2. Of these, one has a per capita appropriation of 14.2 cents and the other a per capita appropriation of 68.4 cents. The city with a percentage appropriation of 8.5 only has a per capita of 78.1 cents. One city with a percentage of 1.12 has a per capita appropriation of 70.1 cents and another with a percentage of 1.13 has a per capita appropriation of 47 cents. One city with a percentage of .89 has a per capita appropriation of 80.9 cents while Wilmington has a percentage of .8 and a per capita appropriation of 22 cents.

Circulation cost per volume is one kind of cost unit that should be given in translating efficiency into figures, too much stress should not be laid upon it. Dividing total expenses for administration by total circulation will tell what it would cost to issue each volume provided no other work than issuing books for home use were done. Obviously there may be a very wide difference between the total amount of work done by a library whose statistics show that it costs 10 cents to issue each book, and the one where it costs 13 cents for each issue. The second library may do five times as much reference work and have far greater influence in the community than the former library.

CIRCULATION COST PER VOLUME

Cost per volume...	9c.+	10c.+	11c.+	12c.+	13c.+
No. of Libraries....	2	7	9	10	7
Cost per volume...	14c.+	15c.+	16c.+	17c.+	19c.+
No. of Libraries....	6	5	4	1	3
Cost per volume...	20c.+	21c.+	25c.+	27c.+	28c.+
No. of Libraries....	1	2	1	1	3
Cost per volume...	29c.+				
No. of Libraries....	2				

The lowest is 9.4 cents and the highest 29.6 cents. There is only one small city with a cost per volume of over 20 cents, but there are 3 cities of over 400,000 population that have a cost

of less than 12 cents. Nearly all the libraries with a cost of less than 11 cents have a per capita circulation of 4 or over and most of them have a per assistant circulation of over 18,000. The highest (29.6 cents) has a per capita circulation of 2.8 and the lowest (9.4 cents) a per capita circulation of 4.1. All libraries with a cost of over 20 cents a volume have a per capita circulation of less than 4 (one with a cost of 28.5 cents has a circulation of 1.1), and all but one have a per assistant circulation of less than 10,000 and none over 16,000.

In the table of percentages of total expenditures paid for salaries and wages, there is a very wide variation.

SALARIES PERCENTAGE

Salaries Percentage.	43	44	45	48	49	50	51	52
Libraries	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Salaries Percentage.	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Libraries	2	2	1	3	1	4	5	4
Salaries Percentage.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Libraries	4		5	4	2	3	2	1
Salaries Percentage.	69	71	72	73	77			
Libraries	2	1	1	2	1			

None of the libraries (with one very noteworthy exception) with a percentage of less than 50 has a circulation of 4 or over and most of them have a rather small per assistant circulation. Above 50%, salaries and wages percentages seem to bear little if any relation to circulation. One with a percentage of 52 stands next to the lowest in circulation. Another with a percentage of 69 is very close to the lowest. One with a percentage of 51 has a circulation of 4.8 and another with a percentage of 72 has a circulation of 2.7. The percentages of salaries paid in different sections of the country ought to prove a fruitful source of information as to where the highest salaries are being paid, but the original tabulation throws no light. There is a library in the South with a circulation of 1.2, another on the Pacific coast with a circulation of 7.3, another on the Atlantic coast with a circulation of 3.8 and a fourth in the Middle West with a circulation of 3.8, all of which have percentages of over 67%.

BOOKS PERCENTAGE

Books Percentage...	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	16
No. of Libraries....	1	5	1	5	4	7	9	5
Books Percentage...	17	19	20	21	23	25	26	
No. of Libraries....	5	3	5	2	1	4	1	

As might be expected the library with a salary percentage of 77 could spend only 7% for books. None of those spending 20% or over for books spend over 55% for salaries. Only two of the libraries spending over 20% for books have per capita circulations that are close to 4 while most of them are decidedly low. A

low book percentage cost is no bar to high circulation. One library with a book percentage of less than 10 has a circulation of 6.3. The totals of salaries and books do not vary as much as each item separately. Only 7 total over 80% and only 15 less than 70%. Where total for both is below 70% the percentage of books is in no case high.

Can any general conclusions be drawn from these tables? Is it fair to assume that in a thoroughly efficient library it ought not to cost over 12.9 cents per capita to obtain a per capita

circulation of one; that total per capita income ought not to be less than 65 cents, assuring a per capita circulation of 5; that if income is greater it ought to show in circulation at the rate of one per capita for each 12.9 cents increase; that the average number of books issued by each assistant should be not less than 17,000; that the circulation cost per volume should not be over 13½ cents; that from 60 to 65 per cent of total expenditures may safely be spent for wages and salaries, and that 15% is a reasonable amount to spend for books?

The Evolution of the Library Building Plan*

WE must bear in mind the limitations of the class. Their minds are crowded with other subjects, day in and day out. Classification and cataloging are their daily food. Buildings offer some relief as a refreshing change but they, the class, cannot enter into the mathematics of the case with such a joyful abandon as you and I might do. In fact I suppose that for three-fourths of the students, it would be impossible to find delight in the nice arithmetic of shelf capacity and case arrangement and public access and supervision. A few of the elect may be built that way but not nearly all: and, accordingly, we have to make our appeal direct, clear, simple and with the sharpness of brevity. The most satisfactory way to study buildings would be by way of an elective in Senior year with plenty of time for problems and discussion by the class, sessions a week apart, and all under charge of a resident instructor. As it is we have to do the best we can and to say the most in the fewest words.

A word about the point of view. I had constantly in mind the case of the small library such as we were promoting in our state work. These were of 500 to 25,000 volumes. Larger ones would not be likely to apply to the Library School for advice, and, while their case must be stated also, for the sake of completeness, it need not be given in much detail. Your experiences naturally make some difference in your outlook, and they are valuable for general purpose.

It was my aim to establish, if I could, certain principles of arrangement and construction and to show the lines of development to be followed and to do this in such a direct and simple way

that the steps could be traced and remembered, even apart from acquaintance with technical calculations and detail.

So I began with the book; then the shelf and its capacity for books; then the bookcase and the arrangement of cases; first, against the wall, then on the floor; then in a system of alcoves and finally in the compactness of the stack. Every floor case crowded out a table and the fugitives appeared in the adjoining reading room. Under the demand for public access, the "open" stack was added and the stack was modified in libraries not too big for that. Cases were swung about, to be brought into the line of direct approach and no longer stand across that line. Passages between cases were made wider—up to three and one-half or four feet—to afford room to pass.

This entire process can be put upon the blackboard and each step of the evolution under the flood of books be seen and remembered.

Department rooms were then studied separately.

After this comes the evolution of the building outlined also, from step to step, on the blackboard before the class.

First, a square space inclosed by four straight lines, say twenty-five feet on a side. In this are cases on the walls and tables on the floor.

Then, two square spaces side by side, the front wall being twice the length of those on the side, and the entrance at the center of the front.

Within, the books are at one end and tables at the opposite side. Here we find the germ of the department idea. There are no partitions yet.

Then the children appear with their claim for a space of their own. So we must have a third space at the rear opposite the entrance. The books are put there because it is central; the children on one side and adults in the other wing.

* Extracts from a letter of Nov. 27, 1922, to William F. Yust, who last year succeeded Mr. Eastman as lecturer on library buildings at the New York State Library School. Mr. Eastman had given the lectures for twenty-seven years.

Still there is no partition, but the angles at the rear are filled out by office and work rooms or perhaps one small study for reference work. The exterior line is a rectangle and here we find the essential plan of all the libraries. The supervision is complete; the access of the visitor is direct to the point sought, and no partition is needed till the library is larger. Then the lines must be longer, the spaces larger and all must be cared for by a larger staff. Then will come the partitions.

When the building becomes so broad that the light reaching the center is insufficient there appears the interior court as at the Boston Public; then, the two courts as at New York and the four courts as originally at Washington.

In fact we find three ways of introducing daylight at the center. 1. By an open court; 2. By a court covered by a skylight, as at Newark, N. J., or Utica; and 3. By the device of upright clerestory windows in the roof or dome, as at Columbia University.

The above process of evolution of plan, traced on the blackboard step by step, can be easily understood and kept in the memory.

In my course I said very little about the college library, only saying that the emphasis is on study and not on circulation, requiring abundant table space.

I said very little about the large building at all, feeling the impossibility of going into any detail. The types of branch libraries, specially in crowded New York City, seem to me more important for our purpose than the great libraries themselves.

The methods and processes of working out a plan are important whether carried out by the librarian or by the board of trustees. I should agree with you that the selection of a librarian comes logically first, because trustees are apt to be wholly new to the job. But there is now and then a trustee who is entirely capable. My advice on this point of procedure applies to either librarian or trustee. I would emphasize the value of experience, either your own or your neighbor's, as the best guide in questions of size of rooms or provision of books, and in many other things.

WILLIAM R. EASTMAN.

Proposed Union List of German Periodicals

THE Germanic Section of the Modern Language Association has, thru its Committee on Bibliography, issued a circular which calls for subscriptions to a comprehensive union list of German periodicals, five dollars a copy.

If the list is compiled according to plans laid

down, it will prove of great value to librarians, and no important institution can afford to be without one or more copies. There is, however, a statement in the circular, against which one feels inclined to protest. After describing the preliminary volume to cover holdings of important libraries in Germany, German Austria, and German Switzerland, the circular goes on to say:

"With such a work in hand, it would be an easy matter to have the ordinary library staff check off what each important library in the United States possesses."

It is high time that attention be called to the fact that the checking of lists submitted by compilers of bibliographies, union lists and catalogs, has become a serious problem in some of the larger libraries of this country, and, unless university and library authorities can see their way to appropriate funds for this particular service, without curtailing other branches of administration, it is difficult to see how these requests, apparently increasing in number, year by year, can be attended to in a way to render the results worth while. Ultimately, societies, committees, or individuals, desiring to have such lists checked, may be required to bear at least a part of the expenses involved in searching catalogs and recording results.

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An Effective Library Report

IN presenting the Library's annual report to Sioux City people, the Trustees, on Mr. Sumner's recommendation, made arrangements for a full page in each of the city papers. This cost \$117 for each paper, the library purchasing one half page at the regular rate and the newspapers donating the other. It is estimated that about 150,000 people were thus reached, or more than have been reached by the report in the usual booklet form during the twenty-five years of its publication, and at a considerably smaller cost, for an edition of five or six hundred booklets has cost as much as \$200.

A "Review of Iron and Steel Literature for 1922," a classified list of the more important books, serials and trade publications contributed by Elwood H. McClelland to *The Blast Furnace and Steel Plant* for January has been reprinted by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

"Library Work as a Profession" by Librarian Gratia A. Countryman forms Bulletin No. 13 of the Women's Occupational Bureau of Minneapolis.

Library Activity in Florida

BY JOSEPH F. MARRON

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THE library worker in many of our states where libraries have long been established will doubtless accuse me of perpetrating an Irish bull in my selection of a title for a statement of the library situation in Florida, because he has probably observed from his abstract viewpoint that "there aint no such animal." The fact that the writer has but recently been transplanted from another Southern commonwealth enables him to face the situation with some of Mark Sabre's ability to see that there might be something in what the abstract observer is given credit for, and at the same time have consciousness of real progress when measurements are taken and age tables consulted.

In an article on "Public Libraries in the South" by Miss May V. Crenshaw, presented as a library school graduation thesis and published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of March, 1917, library conditions in Florida as they existed in December, 1916, are described. The number of libraries known to be free for lending books was eight. The best figures obtainable in December, 1922, show that there has been a great increase in six years' time, for the number of free libraries has been brought up to eighteen, and there are numerous communities which have had subscription libraries for several years or have so recently sprung up that the library idea had to begin on the subscription basis. We feel that all this is evidence of activity in view of the opening statement in the article referred to that "In 1899 it was reported that there was practically no library activity in Florida," and as the first public supported free library was established in 1905 there is reason to believe that the movement has been fairly rapid.

HISTORY

The historical interest attaching to Florida by reason of the landing of Ponce de Leon in 1512 brings the citizen outside the state to think of St. Augustine first, with "the oldest house in the United States" and the Fountain of Youth next in order. The fountain of learning and literature seems to have sprung up in the Ancient City, for the records show that it has the oldest library in Florida. The St. Augustine Free Public Library, established in 1874 as a subscription library, has its own building with a book collection of 10,000 volumes containing many valuable items of Floridiana in addition to providing space for the St. August-

ine Historical Society collections which contain much Florida material. Jacksonville and Orange City are second on the honor roll in point of service, their activities beginning in 1879. Following this we find that Pensacola began in 1885 and was soon followed by De Funiak Springs in 1886. In the nineties the number of cities establishing subscription libraries almost doubled. Seven are recorded for this decade with Fernandina in 1891, Dunedin in 1894, Cocoa and Key West in 1895, Port Orange and West Palm Beach in 1896, and Palatka in 1898. The decade beginning with 1900 increased the number of subscription libraries and brought with it the first example of the modern, free, tax-supported library established in Jacksonville in 1905. Every other free, tax-supported library in the state has made its appearance between 1910 and 1921 and the sentiment is growing stronger for municipally controlled libraries supported by public taxation.

LIBRARY RESOURCES

We have a recorded list of one hundred and thirteen libraries in Florida. Five are in colleges, twelve are free tax supported, six are free but privately supported, one is free and partially tax supported, in two books are loaned to subscribers and the city pays staff salaries, and two are in colored educational institutions. With a few exceptions all the remaining are supported by subscription. There is a state law library, controlled by the Supreme Court. The state charitable and correctional institutions are practically without library facilities, and their resources are mainly gifts from miscellaneous donors who have given very little thought to the real book needs of such agencies. In the grand total of library agencies listed there is less than 400,000 books to meet the needs of the population of the state which numbered 968,740 in 1920.

Of the individual units of library service the Jacksonville Public Library takes a place at the head by reason of its pioneer beginning as a free library. It has the metropolis of the state as its field of activity and is called upon to lead the way in extending the use of books. Its book collection of 63,000 volumes outnumbers any of the other libraries in the state, and in 1922 it had a circulation of 283,000 volumes. Being among the few southern libraries to provide separate service to negroes in the same building

with a negro assistant in charge it has the prospect of providing increased usefulness thru a separate branch building. In the absence of state provision for historical material there has been built up a very useful collection of Florida books and documents.

Next in importance and most rapid in its development is the public library of Tampa. It was opened in 1917, and now has a book collection of 19,500 volumes. In 1921 the change in tax rate increased its annual income from \$8,250 to double that sum, and in branch development and extension of service it now does duty thru its main building, one branch, a colored school branch and a sub-branch. Next to these are St. Petersburg, Bartow, Deland, Ocala and West Tampa with from seven to nine thousand volumes each.

Orlando and Sanford are the newest conversions from subscription upkeep to municipal tax support. Both have under construction buildings started in 1922. The library in Orlando was maintained for many years by the Sorosis Club. In 1920 municipal support was voted. An offer by Captain Albertson of New York of his library valued at about \$200,000 was accepted, to house which a building to cost \$75,000 is now being erected. Of this sum \$60,000 was provided by bond issue and \$15,000 by tax levy. The progressive spirit of Sanford citizens has prompted provision for a \$15,000 bond issue for a library building.

The Carnegie Corporation has provided buildings for eight municipalities and two colleges, one for whites and one for negroes. It is likely that more development toward the municipally owned library would have taken place had grants been available recently thru Carnegie funds. In a rapidly developing section with new cities springing up the first cost of library service thru the construction of a building seems less vital than a good water supply or street paving, altho the spirit is usually strong enough to provide the annual operating costs of service.

FLORIDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

In 1907 Mr. George B. Utley pointed out that the Florida Library Association "was organized in 1901 with but two or three librarians and teachers anxious to stir up library enthusiasm and for several years held merely business meetings at the time and place of the annual conference of the state teachers' association." During Mr. Utley's service as a librarian in the state it remained active, but later became dormant until after the war. In 1920 it was renewed and a new organization established, and it has held annual meetings in April since that date. It has an active individual membership of 42 and an

institutional library membership of 12. During 1922 it was affiliated as a chapter of the A. L. A.

LEGISLATION

The library legislation in the state is confined to the general law passed in 1911, which provides that each city may call an election to determine whether a library shall be established and maintained and may levy a tax not to exceed two mills on the dollar, and create a library board with control over its administration and funds. With the exception of Jacksonville, which operates under a city ordinance which has become part of the city charter, and Tampa, which was organized under a special act of the legislature passed in 1911 which limited the tax rate to one-fourth mill on the dollar, the free municipal libraries of the state operate under the general statutes passed in 1911.

Several attempts have been made to secure a library commission for the state. Bills have been introduced in the Legislature for several successive sessions, and a little ground has been gained thru a larger number of favorable votes at each session. The sentiment for it is growing, and the library forces of the state realize that it will point the way to greater development of many struggling agencies that now exist and aid the establishment of libraries where the community is in need of the stimulus and advice for community action.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE

It is doubtless an economic truth to state that development of material resources attract population and the educational facilities follow as soon as social groups of the population are formed. Florida now attracts the visitor from the remote and adjacent parts of our country who having come, surveys the land, and frequently returns to conquer and turn nature into golden harvest. Thus, the population increase of the state between 1900 and 1910 was 42.4 per cent, which was greater than any southern state except Oklahoma during that decade, and the 28.7 per cent increase in population during the next ten years was considerably greater than that in any other state in the south. Only 25 per cent of the total population live in cities of more than 2,500 people and there are no large cities. There are but four cities of more than 25,000. These give library service, two of them still having subscription libraries. One, Pensacola, will probably soon have free library service, since the Junior Chamber of Commerce has taken that program as one of its objectives for service to the city. There are only two cities in the group of between ten and twenty-five thousand population. One of these maintains a free library and the other a subscription library. In

the group between five and ten thousand population there are eleven cities, five of which have public libraries, four subscription libraries, one is served by a library about which no data could be secured, and one is without a library but the hope is expressed that the near future will provide it. There are thirteen cities in the next class with population between twenty-five hundred and five thousand. Of these four have public libraries, four have subscription libraries and five have no known library facilities. These thirty cities have a combined population of 355,825, of which 332,221 are provided with some form of library service and 23,504 are still without such service. Of the 132,863 people reported by the 1920 census as living in incorporated towns of less than twenty-five hundred inhabitants approximately 61,000 have some form of library service, which leaves over 71,000 of this group which have not yet been reached by library facilities in addition to approximately 480,000 living on farms or remote rural sections. This leaves a population of about 550,000 yet to be brought into contact with library activities and presents the problem still to be solved.

To reach this large group the greatest development will doubtless come first thru the establishment of a library commission with its facilities for helpful advice for organizing libraries in communities which are ready to take such a step, but now have no such agency to which they can turn for help. Such aid would also be given to improve the libraries already established. Thru it would also be established a much-needed system of state documents distribution. Such a commission would serve to co-ordinate the library activities of the state and enable communities to make use of their own initiative in promoting development. It seems necessary to provide for a commission organization in order to create the proper machinery for a county library system which has been so generally successful. The states which are now best served are those where commissions have been longest in service. With this first step taken there would rapidly follow the many special features for reaching the outlying districts thru the county library, book wagon or book parcels by mail. The beginning has been made, and there is light to brighten the future with greater accomplishment toward creating a larger life thru the use of books.

The Triple Alliance Dissolves

THE Authors and Printers have rejected the copyright bill introduced in December (S.4101) and set up another in its place (H. R.

14,035). Of the latter, Section 8 runs as follows:

That section 31, subsection (d) paragraph third [of the Copyright Act of 1909] be amended to read as follows: "When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one year, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library and branch or public reading rooms in the United States."

The ambiguous "and" of the last line but one is to be replaced by a comma, so as to insure to branches the intended equality with central libraries.

Thus the position of the American Library Association is fully sustained. The makers of books, inside and out, agree that private and library buyers shall not be forced by law to leave the foreign book counter when an American wholesaler enters and then barter with him at the curb. The queue shall not be broken by the long purse. Education is still ahead of commercialism. The question is not whether the big buyer shall have what he buys, but whether he shall be allowed to buy the whole stock. Down to the end of the line, says H. R. 14,035, each shall have his share.

The Authors' League returns to its own. Swerving for a few months under great pressure, it now reverts to its original intention, announced by its Secretary fourteen months ago, of standing with education for its untrammelled right of importation. Its own personnel especially the young artists among them, are as eager as any of us to keep international intercourse free of barriers, both official and private. So thought another league of writers twenty years ago. "Not emphasized by authors," they said then of the domestic publishers' demand for such control.

And as for the printers, they were clear-headed enough to see the inconsistency of ending their monopoly only to give it to the publishers. If they were not to print British books, why should American publishers alone sell them? They, therefore, have taken their stand by the libraries and organized science. In this, they make a return, too, for the American Library Association's action in sponsoring that section of the new tariff act which lays a heavier duty on American books made abroad than on bona fide foreign books in English. The two organizations likewise found common ground in applying the marking law. The A. L. A.'s horizon was widened in 1921, and its bread then tossed upon the waters now returns in days of need.

The fight, however, is not over. The strip of support, S. 4101, it is announced, will be pressed upon the attention of Congress. Protests must, therefore, pile up in Washington. All library records should be broken.

The new measure, H. R. 14,035, is not perfect. It continues for United States books, and even adds for periodicals, the requirement of domestic manufacture as the condition of copyright here. The end sought—to keep our printing at home—is praiseworthy, but it should be attained by a tariff rather than via copyright, since the sole proper function of the latter is to prevent infringement, that is, the theft of an author's work by an illicit publisher. Still, since, aside from the complication of affidavits, which we hope may yet be lessened, the result is happy, librarians should not hesitate to endorse the new bill. When the present Congress expires March 4, let every new member of both Senate and House hear at the proper time from every library in his State and District, denouncing the monopoly of British publications provided in Sec. 6 subsection (a) of S. 4101, commending the continued freedom of importation fixed in Sec. 8 of H. R. 14,035, and praising the common purpose of the two bills otherwise to qualify the United States for membership in the International Copyright Union. And do not forget the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, and Hon. Florian Lampert, Chairman of the corresponding House Committee.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*
C. L. CANNON
A. D. DICKINSON
H. C. WELLMAN
PURD B. WRIGHT
A.L.A. Committee on Book Buying.

Insurance Libraries Classification

ON February 13th, the Committee on Insurance Classification of the S. L. A. met in the office of Miss Cox, Librarian of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. There were also present Mr. Handy, of the Insurance Society Library of Boston, representing "Fire" Classification, and Miss Child, of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, representing Life insurance. Miss Carson who represents "Casualty" was unable to be present.

The various classifications in use in insurance libraries which had previously been collected by the chairman were discussed at length and after a session lasting from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., a general outline of nine fundamental subjects which would seem to apply to any type of In-

surance was drawn up. This outline is to be distributed among the various members of the Committee, representing the different types of insurance with the idea that each member will amplify the headings for his particular kind of insurance. It will also be sent when modified to classifiers in large public and reference libraries.

At the next meeting of the Committee, which probably will be held during the Convention, we hope to discuss the amplifications which have been worked out and make any readjustments necessary. In the meantime, it is the desire of the Committee to function in an advisory capacity, giving the benefit of its experience with insurance classification and submitting for the use of those who desire them the classifications which have been collected.

FRANCES S. COX, *Chairman*.

New York Catalogers Conference

CATALOGERS in and around New York City met at dinner on February 16th, for the purpose of discussing a closer organization of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., which might carry out the interests of libraries large and small, help solve problems which come up, and make the cataloger's place felt more in the library world at large.

The hearty response to the notice sent out by Margaret Mann, chairman of the committee, was most gratifying, 100 being present, representing 27 libraries. Among those from out of town were Mr. Currier and Miss Tucker from Harvard, and Miss Monrad from Yale. The libraries of Bridgeport, Ct., and East Orange, N. J., were also represented.

After dinner Miss Mann briefly set forth the purpose of the meeting, and spoke of the advantages to be derived by catalogers getting together to further their own ends. An informal discussion followed, in which many enthusiastically took part. Emphasis was laid on the need for having meetings of catalogers from time to time, at which questions of administration, special classifications, or other problems could be discussed. The value of the inspiration to be derived from the personal touch of meeting others of one's profession and seeing what they are doing, was brought out. The question of a directory of catalogers was taken up, also that of support of the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress. After an interesting discussion of all the possible advantages to come from such gatherings, there was a unanimous vote expressed for making these meetings of catalogers a permanent thing in the New York district.

Gifts to American Libraries in 1922

GIFTS and bequests to American libraries in 1922 are given below. All gifts valued at one hundred dollars or more whether of money, buildings, sites, books or miscellaneous and undescribed items which have been reported to the American Library Association for 1922 are included.

The gifts listed were reported by (?) states. No report was received from other states due to the absence of a state library commission or its equivalent, or to there being no general record kept of gifts received or to their having been no gifts valued at \$100.

The summary follows:

Gifts of money or gifts (other than books) valued in money, about	\$3,832,302
Gifts of books, valued, about	\$432,906
Number of volumes, where money value was not quoted	130,547
Buildings, where money value was not quoted	8
Sites, where money value was not quoted	14
Miscellaneous	54

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM. City Commission ruling allowing all money from fines, rent, gifts and other sources.

— Southern College Library. \$60,000 donated by M. P. Phillips for a library building.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX. 776 books valued at \$600.

TUCSON. University of Arizona Library. Egypt Exploration Fund publications from estate of Mrs. Lavinia Stewart valued at \$100.

CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY. Newman Club Library. \$1000 from Knights of Columbus.

— Pacific School of Religion Library. \$100,000 for library building from Charles Holbrook of San Francisco.

CHICO. \$1000 bequest from Mrs. Alice Eliot; \$500 bequest from Mrs. Harriet Henshaw.

LOS ANGELES. Barlow Sanatorium Library. \$12,000 building from Los Angeles Optimists' Club.

— Occidental College and Academy Library. \$100,000 for new building from anonymous donor.

— University of Southern California. A. E. Pomeroy's library of over 1000 volumes.

McKITTRICK. Two lots, money for which raised by popular subscription, deeded to Kern County Board of Supervisors for County Free Library branch building.

PASADENA. California Institute of Technology Library. \$50,000 for scientific and technical library for department of physics, from Dr. Norman Bridge.

SACRAMENTO. California State Library. \$250 from C. E. S. Wood for work on old Spanish and Latin books in Sutro Branch, San Francisco.

SAN MATEO. \$100 to book fund.

SANTA BARBARA. Bequest of medical library of Dr. Samuel B. P. Knox.

UPLAND. \$100 from A. Podrasnik; \$100 credit in Los Angeles book store from Aurelia Harwood.

WILLITS. \$200 from Women's Improvement Club.

COLORADO

DENVER. Colorado Engineering Council voted to purchase about \$15,000 worth of technical books, also voted to appropriate from \$2,500 to \$4,000 a year to keep this technical literature up-to-date thereafter.

IDAHO

MOSCOW. University of Idaho. The law school received from Judge William J. Morgan his complete file of Transcripts on Appeal and Briefs in all cases heard and decided during his term, 1915-1920; and from F. W. Dewart of Spokane and Alex. Kasberg of Lewiston, Idaho, about 100 valuable law books. J. J. Taylor of Montpelier has presented to the School of Mines his private mining and geological library including many old and valuable books now difficult to obtain. Mr. Taylor has also made a handsome cash donation to add further to this library, which will be known as the J. J. Taylor collection. L. K. Armstrong of Spokane has donated to the University for the use of the School of Mines an almost complete set of the Canadian Geological Survey.

A valuable collection of the House and Council Journals of Idaho Territory was sent thru the kindness of Robert O. Jones, Secretary of State, to the general Library of the University which was also the recipient of numerous other gifts of considerable value including 443 selected volumes.

ILLINOIS

ARGO. \$500 from Corn Products Co.

BOURBONNAIS. St. Viator College. \$50,000 from Carnegie Foundation for improved classroom and laboratory facilities.

CAIRO. Real estate valued at \$400.

CARLINVILLE. Blackburn College. Received the library of Colonel Sargent.

CARTERVILLE. \$100 from the Carterville Improvement Club.

CHICAGO. John Crerar Library. \$1,000 income to endow Michael A. Lane collection on histology and immunology.

— Elbert H. Gary Law Library of Northwestern University. Judge Gary provided \$100,000 endowment.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS. Collection of Brazilian butterflies and flying fish from Mrs. Mary Thomas.

DANVILLE. \$5,000 by will of A. L. Webster.

DECATUR. Millikin University. Received 1,000 volumes from Mrs. M. A. DeForest, to be known as the Linn-DeForest memorial; 500 volumes from the library of the late Judge W. E. Nelson.

FREEMONT. \$1,500 from the estate of Mrs. S. A. Hill; also \$500 from Winifred Taylor.

GALESBURG. 1,000 medical books from Dr. J. F. Percy.

GENEVA. \$5,000 by will of Mrs. Sarah Jane Eddowes.

HINSDALE. \$258 from a benefit held at Hinsdale theatre.

HOOPESTON. 400 volumes from library of William Moore.

MT. CARMEL. \$256 for book fund.

OAK PARK. Scoville Institute \$10,000 bequest from William A. Hutchinson for the education of librarians.

SPRINGFIELD. Bronze tablet in memory of Columbus by Italian citizens of Springfield, the work of F. E. Triebel of New York.

INDIANA

AUBURN. Eckhart Public Library presented with 100 volumes by Geo. V. Schaab, also with 220 volumes from the private library of the late J. W. Sheffer.

BOURBON. \$12,000 bequeathed by Wm. Erwin for a public library.

COLUMBIA CITY. From the estate of Mrs. Nora Dunlap an antique watch and \$190 in money.

—Peabody Library. From Mr. Peabody a life sized portrait of himself.

COVINGTON. Over 1,000 volumes donated to the library by Wm. Allen Wood of Indianapolis.

CRAWFORDSVILLE. Wabash College. James H. Wills of Indianapolis gave 30 volumes to be added to the collection of books in memory of his son, who was killed in the World War; also a fund of \$1,000, interest on which to be used for purchase of books for the collection.

FARMLAND. Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lambert presented over 100 books.

FORT WAYNE. 500 juvenile books donated by Gail Calmerton.

FOUNTAIN CITY. \$154 presented by the W. C. T. U. and allied organizations.

GREENCASTLE. DePauw University. Edward Rector presented to the Men's Hall Library books valued at \$100.

PERU. Mrs. Caroline Puterbaugh gave 583 volumes, principally on history and literature.

PETERSBURG. \$100 each from N. H. McClevey, Elizabeth Burger and Mary A. Masters.

TERRE HAUTE. Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Hansen presented over 300 books which had belonged to their little daughter, Louise Catherine.

IOWA

ADEL. \$90 from Joy Girls' Benefit for purchase of books.

BOONE. \$25,000 from Rena Ericson for addition to library building.

DECORAH. Three lots valued at \$5,000 from Volunteer Fire Department (dissolved) for a library building.

HAMBURG. \$425 from citizens and \$300 from the Improvement Association for the purchase of books.

MONTEZUMA. One share of Western Grocery Company stock from Lillian Kilburn toward fund for purchase of children's magazines.

NEWTON. Part of library of Guliema Zollinger purchased by citizens and presented to the library.

KENTUCKY

BARBOURVILLE. Speed-Stevenson. Books valued at \$362.

DANVILLE. Public Library. 480 volumes.

LOUISVILLE. Flag pole and flag for Crescent Hill Branch; medallion of Madison Cawein (value \$1,000); site and \$2,500 for building for Shawnee Branch; portrait of Gen. Bennett H. Young; 58 trees on Main Library grounds and bronze tablet.

PIPPAPASS. Knott County Free Library. Books valued at \$400.

PRINCETON. Public Library. 200 volumes.

MAINE

ADDISON. Mayhew Library Association. \$200 from Mrs. Talbot.

AUBURN. Androscoggin Law Library. Complete library of Judge Savage, with exception of Maine Reports.

ANSON (NORTH). Stewart Public Library. \$500 from Alice P. Simmons. \$200 from Charles Moore.

BANGOR. Several hundred books from the library of Dr. Hayward Stetson; \$4,000 by will of Dr. Thomas U. Coe, formerly a member of the Board of Trustees; 88 volumes of the *Living Age* from Mrs. W. E. Brown; \$2,515 from estate of late Frederick W. Hill.

BAR HARBOR. Jesup Memorial Library. Collection of Italian views and reproductions of famous pictures, donated to the art department by Courtland Palmer.

BIDDEFORD. \$350 from Pepperell Manufacturing Company; \$150 from the Saco-Lowell shops.

BRUNSWICK. Curtis Memorial Library. \$1,000 from an old lady (representing her entire estate).

CAMDEN. 1,000 books presented by friends.

CANTON. House, containing library, donated by Col. Philo Hersey, of San José, Calif.

CORNISH. Library Association. Bequest of \$4,000 for library and municipal building by will of Jennie E. Pike.

CUMBERLAND (CENTER). Prince Memorial Library. Building site donated by Mrs. John B. Thomas, Pittsfield, Mass.; \$35,000 gift of Annie L. Prince.

FARMINGTON. Cutler Memorial Library. \$5,500 from estate of late L. D. Smith, the income from this fund to be spent as the trustees desire; 526 books; \$1,000 by the will of Sarah M. Thurston.

FRIENDSHIP. \$500 left to library without restriction as to use.

GARDINER. \$2,500 by will of Carolyn Dorr Noyes, to be known as the Daniel Dorr fund.

GREENE. Androscoggin Grange Library. \$190 by will of Mrs. C. Mower.

HEBRON. Hamlin Memorial Library. 600 valuable books from library of late Winfield S. Hutchinson of Newton, Massachusetts; 300 volumes from library of late Mellen Rawson of Boston.

HOLLIS (CENTER). 643 volumes from Charles Locke and his daughter.

KINGFIELD. Webster Library Association. \$10,000 for a building and books, by will of John C. Webster, West Hartford, Conn.

LEWISTON. Bates College Memorial Library. 2,725 of the choicest volumes from library of late Prof. J. Y. Stanton, a large part being works on art and ornithology.

ORONO. University of Maine Library. 300 volumes from President Aley, on education and allied subjects.

ORRINGTON. Burns Memorial Building. \$4,000 by will of Elnathan Burns of East Orrington for a community library and gymnasium to be known as the Burns Memorial Building.

PARIS (SOUTH). South Paris Public Library. \$2,000 from James Deering; \$1,000 from Charles Deering of Chicago. These contributions are added to fund of \$3,000 which was started with a check of that amount, by Charles Deering, 1917, for a new library building and site, (Not hitherto reported).

PORTAGE LAKE. Whitman Public Library. Gift of books sufficient in number to start a library, presented by head of William Whiting Company, Inc., Boston.

PORTLAND. \$1,000 from estate of Mary J. E. Clapp; \$1,000 from estate of Samuel H. Colesworthy.

THOMASTON. \$100 from Citizens' Entertainment Course, for purchase of books.

WASHINGTON. Gibbs Free Public Library. \$300 from Dr. Gibbs, founder of the library.

WATERVILLE. \$100 by will of Exerene Flood, member of the Board of Trustees and of Committee on the Children's books; \$586 from Library Department of the Waterville Woman's Club, for the purchase of books; \$100 by will of Mrs. Emma Moody Knauff.

WAYNE. \$10,000 by will of Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond; also an art collection and valuable rugs.

WINTERPORT. Library Association. \$200 in trust from estate of Captain H. F. Sproul in memory of his mother, Maria S. Sproul.

YORK (VILLAGE). A lease for 699 years, made by the First Parish Church to the Library Association, for a library site in the village center.

MASSACHUSETTS

ABINGTON, NORTH. \$100. Gift of Lewis A. Crossett to start a pay collection.

AMESBURY. \$1,000. Bequest of Mrs. Susan Donnell.

ANDOVER. \$100. Bequest of Ellen Cabot.

ASHBURNHAM. \$1,000. Bequest of Mary E. Stevens.

ASHLAND. \$150. Bequest of Mrs. Mary Poole to be spent for books; \$100. Bequest of Martha Valentine to be used for maintenance.

ATTLEBORO. \$158 from the Chaminade Club for the Public Library Music Fund; \$100 from Mrs. Gertrude Sweet, for children's books.

AUBURN. \$1,000. Bequest of Mrs. Buffam of Brookline. A set of the latest edition of the New International Encyclopedia, gift of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Phillips.

BARNSTABLE. Centerville Public Library Association. \$100. Gift from Mrs. Howard Marston.

—Hyannis. \$500. Bequest from Mrs. Ida D. Frost.

BOSTON. \$500. Bequest of Sarah E. Pratt.

BOURNE. \$10,000. Bequest of Emily Howland Bourne.

BOXFORD. \$200. Bequest of Mary Sawyer. Also private library.

BROOKLYN. \$1,000. Bequest of Alice W. Bancroft.

CONCORD. \$100 a year in books for five years from Dr. Theodore Chamberlain.

FALL RIVER. Gift of some 2,000 volumes and a collection of oil paintings from Robert C. Davis.

GLOUCESTER. Magnolia. \$500. Bequest of William Clarence Briggs of Lynn for the purchase of books.

HARDWICK. \$2,000. Bequest of Miss Mary A. Mixer.

HARWICH. Harwichport. \$1,000. Gift to the Library Building Fund, by Gideon H. Freeman.

HAVERHILL. \$5,000. Bequest of John L. Hobson.

HINSDALE. \$2,500. Bequest of George T. Plunkett.

HOLYOKE. \$2,000. Bequest of Ellen Ely estate.

LEE. \$2,000. Bequest of Dr. D. M. Wilcox for the purchase of historical books.

LEICESTER. \$2,500. Bequest of Edwin L. Watson of Worcester.

LENOX. \$5,000. Bequest of Florence Lydig Sturgis. Valuable prints and photographs.

LONGMEADOW. \$1,000. Bequest of Mary A. Booth to establish a fund for the purchase of books. The library is made residuary legatee of the estate of William Goldthwaite.

LUNENBURG. \$2,000. Bequest from Catherine E. Watson.

LYNN. \$5,804. Bequest of Mrs. Lucy Ann Mudge.

MATTAPOISETT. \$250. Bequest of Roger Lewis Barstow, for the purchase of new books.

NEWBURYPORT. \$3,000. Bequest of Susan M. Donnell.

NORTHFIELD. \$100. Bequest from Mrs. Mary A. Montague.

PEMBROKE. Bryantville. \$1,500. Bequest of Augustus M. Sampson.

PETERSHAM. \$2,000. Bequest of Benjamin Tabor Hammond.

PLYMOUTH. \$10,000. Bequest of Mary Pratt.

SPRINGFIELD. \$500 of the Science Museum from William A. Birnie; about \$12,000 from Elizabeth D. Rice Biancardi, the income to be used for the purchase of books, and \$50,000 for the endowment of the Science Museum. Also by bequest of Mary A. Booth, the splendid Samuel Colton Booth collection of Indian relics.

SUTTON. Wilkinsonville. Bequest of D. L. F. Chase of one-half of the income from \$1,200.

TEWKSBURY. Gift of the library of H. F. Stevens of New York.

TRURO. Site for the North Truro branch library building donated by Mrs. Lillian J. Small.

TYNGSBOROUGH. A sun-dial from Charles Perham.

UPTON. \$5,000. Bequest of Charlotte F. Batchelor.

WAKEFIELD. \$1,000. Bequest for books from Frederic Beebe. Gift of land adjacent to the library from Mr. and Mrs. John W. White.

WARE. Two funds totaling \$45,000. J. H. Gilbert donated trust fund of \$20,000, the income to be used for maintenance; George L. Draper left legacy of \$25,000 as a fund for buying books. Several other generous but anonymous gifts.

WEST BOYLSTON. \$1,000 from Mrs. John C. Hastings of Worcester, the income to be used for books.

WEST BRIDGEWATER. \$1,000. Bequest from Mary L. Perkins, the income to be used for books; \$15,000, bequest of Mary P. Whitman.

WESTMINSTER. \$150. Bequest of Lucy J. Childs for the purchase of books.

WESTON. \$5,000. Gift of Miss Case toward the new children's room.

WINCHENDON. \$100. Bequest of Emma F. Smith, to be spent for new books.

WOBURN. \$1,000. Bequest from Judge Edward F. Johnson, for many years a trustee of the library.

WORCESTER. \$2,000. Bequest of Benjamin Tabor Hammond, the income to be spent on books relating to Italy, to Worcester, or to music.

YARMOUTH. \$5,000. Bequest of Nathan Mathews.

MICHIGAN

LAPEER. \$1,000 from the W. C. T. U.; \$1,500 from Universalist Society of the former Universalist Church; Herbarium valued at \$1,000 from Mrs. W. B. Williams; books and money amounting to \$125. For the Lapeer Library, opened on January 1, 1923, \$13,000 was turned over by the Carnegie Corporation in 1921 and an additional \$7,000 raised by interested citizens.

ANN ARBOR. The Clements Library building valued at \$200,000, and the Clements collection of Americana valued at \$400,000, tho announced in 1920 have not been recorded in A. L. A. summary of gifts. The building is now under construction.

MINNESOTA

FAIRMONT. \$168 from College Women's Club—proceeds of benefit dance.

LITTLE FALLS. \$140. Silver offering at opening of new reading room; \$118 from recital by Mrs. C. A. Weyerhauser.

OWATONNA. \$320. Proceeds of ball given by Elks and Domestic Science Club.

Paynesville. \$200 from Booklovers Club for books and equipment of new room.

PINE ISLAND. \$228 from women's clubs for shelving—proceeds of minstrel show.

REDWOOD FALLS. \$500. Bequest of Major M. E. Powell.

ROCHESTER. \$1,000. Bequest of Ella Smith.

RUSHFORD. \$10,000 for building from Mrs. Estelle V. Sprague.

STILLWATER. \$100 from Shriners for Children's books.

WILLMAR. \$75 and 165 volumes from library benefit.

MISSOURI

BROOKFIELD. From Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Pettijohn of St. Louis and from Christian Sunday School of Brookfield, books valued at \$100.

CARTHAGE. From the local chapter of D. A. R. An oil painting valued at \$250.

FULTON. Westminster College Library. From Mr. Irvine G. Mitchell of St. Louis, books valued at \$100.

INDEPENDENCE. From the City Council, \$300.

HAMILTON. Gifts of books and money amounting to more than \$300.

ST. LOUIS. From Mrs. William Stix for the equipments of the Stix branch library, \$5,000; from G. A. Buder \$5,000 for the equipment of Buder branch library; from Mrs. Wm. Marion Reedy about 500

books from the library of her late husband, valued at about \$1,250.

MONTANA. Books valued at \$100 from Mrs. Charles M. Russell of Great Falls; books valued at \$125 from estate of A. C. Warner.

MILES CITY. Carnegie Library. Gift of \$100 from Miles City Woman's Club.

NEBRASKA

ANSLEY. 165 books valued at \$150, from Mrs. A. Burr.

FAIRFIELD. \$1,000 in trust donated by D. M. Nettleton.

GENOA. Gifts valued at \$100 from Mrs. Barnes.

GRAND ISLAND. College Library. 29 vols. valued at \$150 from American Baptist Publishing Society.

HEBRON. 75 books valued at \$150 from Mrs. J. T. Campbell.

LOUP CITY. \$169 from Woman's Club, P. E. O. Society and Mrs. H. M. Mathew.

NEWMAN GROVE. \$680 donated Woman's Club.

RED CLOUD. \$100 from C. J. Platt.

RUSHVILLE. \$107 from Rushville Columbian Reading Club.

WYMORE. 420 books valued at \$200, from Kiwanis Club.

UNIVERSITY PLACE. Nebraska Wesleyan University. \$25,000 by anonymous donor to be used toward a library building.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ALSTEAD. 147 books.

BOW. Books valued at \$200.

CHESTER. Several hundred books from law library of the late Hon. G. C. Hazelton of Washington, D. C.

CLAREMONT. Books valued at over \$100, from Mrs. Mary W. Long.

COLUMBIA. Books, magazine, and services estimated at \$122.

CONWAY. New International Encyclopedia bought with funds collected by the Conway Woman's Club; \$100 bequest from William Eastman, Minneapolis, Minn.

DUBLIN. Books amounting to \$100 from summer residents.

EXETER. By bequest from Mrs. Lucy Soule, \$500.

FITZWILLIAM. \$175 for books, subscriptions to six magazines, 146 books.

GRAFTON. \$327 given by community subscription for furniture.

HINSDALE. \$10,000 from Mrs. Annie E. Amidon, interest to be used for books for children.

JACKSON. \$52 and 129 books.

JAFFREY. From Jules C. Durant, Paris, France, \$200.

LACONIA. Bequest of \$500 from Julia Busiel, assistant librarian, income to be used for replacements.

MARLBORO. \$100 from the Frost family.

NASHUA. 210 books.

NEW IPSWICH. \$2,000 by will of Frances Barr and 246 books from her library; \$2,000 from estate of Mrs. F. N. Gibson, Lincoln, Neb.

NEW LONDON. \$200 from Mrs. J. J. Tracy, trustee.

ORFORD. Social Library. \$100 and 136 books.

PETERBORO. \$500 by will of Mrs. Charles P. Richardson.

PLYMOUTH. Books valued at \$150; \$1000 bequest from Mrs. Jason Clark.

RYE. Ralph Marden Memorial fund of \$100, income to be used for replacements; 108 books.

ROCHESTER. Collection of mounted moths from Conrad and Leslie Snow.

SEABROOK. Stock valued at \$3,000 from estate of Abbott A. Locke, Medford, Mass.; \$500 from David Pingree, Salem, Mass.

SUNAPEE. Building site from estate of Jabe T. Young.

TILTON. By subscription from 100 organizations, \$281 for re-decorating the library.

WAKEFIELD. \$500 from Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Wolfboro, and \$500 from Amasa C. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn., for a fire-proof vault; \$100 from Mrs. Seth Low, New York City; \$100 by community subscription towards electric lights.

NEW JERSEY

ALLENDALE. \$573.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS. 313 books.

BELMAR. 300 books.

BLOOMFIELD. 385 books.

BOGOTA. \$118.

CAPE MAY. 150 books.

CHATHAM. 598 books.

CLIFFSIDE PARK. 250 books.

CLIFTON. 438 books.

DOVER. 115 books.

DUMONT. 135 books; \$100.

ENGLEWOOD. \$2,500.

FARMINGDALE. 150 books.

FLORENCE. 150 books.

GLEN RIDGE. 385 books.

HACKETTSTOWN. 300 books.

HADDONFIELD. Collection of books on art from a private library; and one on music from the music section of the Haddon *Fortnightly*.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS. 250 books.

HOBOKEN. 278 books.

HOPEWELL. A large collection of antique china, glass, iron, textiles, costumes and records of local history; 100 antique books; 200 modern books and several hundred dollars towards a new building.

KEARNEY. 854 books.

KEYPORT. 227 books.

LAKEWOOD. \$350; 359 books.

LEONIA. \$300; 175 books.

MANASQUAN. 215 books.

MAPLEWOOD. 612 books.

MATAWAN. \$290; 100 books.

MILLVILLE. \$1,957.

MONTCLAIR. 469 books.

MORRISTOWN. \$1,500.

MORRISTOWN. 1200 books.

NUTLEY. 455 books.

PATERSON. \$300.

POINT PLEASANT. \$110.

PRINCETON. University Library. From J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$12,000 a year for five years for industrial relations library.

ROCKAWAY. 1500 books.

SOUTH ORANGE. 1100 books.

SOUTH RIVER. \$100.

SPRING LAKE. 275 books.

STIRLING. \$100.

SUMMIT. 350 books.

UNION. 123 books.

WEST CALDWELL. 125 books.

WEST LONG BRANCH. 100 books.

WASHINGTON. 200 books.

NEW YORK

Donors of \$100 or more numbered 201; libraries receiving gifts large or small totalling \$100 in value were 243. Below are listed 87 libraries receiving individual gifts valued at \$100 or more.

ALBANY. New York State Library. 5500 books, from unnamed donors.

ALEXANDRIA BAY. \$400 from J. N. Oliphant, for library maintenance.

ALMOND. \$1000 by will of Mrs. Ervilla Tuttle.

AMAGANSETT. House and lot, valued at \$7,000, from Mrs. Mortimer Leavering.

AMSTERDAM. \$1000 from Mrs. John Sanford; \$1000 by will of Mr. Salphronus H. French.

AURORA. \$400 from unnamed source.

BELFAST. \$250 from Hawthorne Club.

BELLPORT. \$6000 for memorial library building, from unnamed donors.

BLACK RIVER. Building and lot from Black River Paper Co.

BRANCHPORT. Cost of enlarging and improving library quarters and year's rent, from Mrs. John H. Rose.

CANAJOHARIE. \$5000 from Mrs. Bertelle Arkell Barbour for endowment; \$450 from B. Arkell for current expenses.

CANTON. \$600 for salary of Pyrites Branch librarian, from De Grasse Paper Co.

CARTHAGE. \$25,000 for library endowment, from James A. Outterson, as a memorial to his son.

CATSKILL. \$500 by will of Elizabeth C. Newkirk.

CHAPPAQUA. \$100 each from Mr. McKesson, Mrs. Victor Ginzberg and Chappaqua Reading Club, for founding of the library.

COBLESKILL. \$100 for library maintenance from Cobleskill Chamber of Commerce.

DOBBS FERRY. Rent of library building, valued at \$500 and \$290 cash, from Mr. and Mrs. F. Q. Brown.

DOLGEVILLE. Building, valued at \$10,000, from Julius Breckwoldt.

DUNKIRK. \$1000 by will of George Wright.

EAST AURORA. Building and site, valued at \$10,000, from Mrs. Albert S. Griggs; \$100 each from Mrs. Clara Castle and Mrs. Frances Whaley.

EAST HOUNSFIELD. \$100 from Flora Cleveland for improving library building.

EAST ROCHESTER. \$275 from Community Welfare League, for establishing free library.

ELDRED. 206 books and design for soldiers' memorial tablet, from George Beck.

ENDICOTT. \$16,000 from Endicott Johnson Co. for library support.

FAYETTEVILLE. The following individual gifts of \$100 or more each, for purchase and equipment of library building, from donors whose names have not yet been made public: One gift of \$1000, one of \$378, one of \$300, one of \$250, four of \$200, one of \$122 and sixteen of \$100, making in all 25 donors of \$100 or more each.

FORT PLAIN. \$5000 and his private library by will of James A. Wendell, former State Comptroller.

GILBERTSVILLE. \$625 from estate of Miss M. L. Gilbert; \$150 from J. W. Cox.

GRANVILLE. \$250 from J. H. Roblee and \$250 from Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember, for books; \$1000 from Mr. and Mrs. Pember for library support.

GREAT NECK. \$250 from Henri Bendel, and \$200 each from Roswell Eldridge and Mrs. Roswell Eldridge.

HARRISON. \$100 from Literary and Dramatic Club; \$100 by will of Mrs. George W. Robinson.

HIGHLAND FALLS. \$800 for library maintenance from Mrs. J. P. Morgan.

HOLLAND PATENT. \$2500 from unnamed donors, for endowment.

HONEOYE FALLS. \$500 by will of Olive Davis.

HUNTINGTON. \$150 from Mrs. Henry Brush; 225 books from William Faversham.

ITHACA. Cornell University. 10,000 volumes from estate of L. B. Wynne; 500 volumes from F. F. Crane; 300 volumes from R. A. Harris; 200 volumes from W. F. Hewitt; \$500 from H. J. Patten for purchase of papyri.

JORDANVILLE. \$100 from Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Robinson.

JOHNSON CITY. \$6738 from Endicott Johnson Co. for library support.

KEENE VALLEY. \$100 from George Notman; \$250 from Keene Valley Country Club.

LARCHMONT. Site for library building and \$1000 cash, total of gift being valued at \$13,000, from E. F. Albee; \$500 each from M. L. Goldstone and J. J.

Murdock; \$250 from J. S. Watson; \$150 each from N. J. Higginbotham and C. C. Hamilton; \$100 each from J. H. Adamson, J. Barmen, E. C. Day, Bemo Elkan, E. C. Griffin, C. C. Hendrix, Maurice Levy, George McGeacilm, F. A. Moore, L. A. Mannen, C. DeW. Rogers, John Schmilg, W. E. Webb, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Wilson and T. A. H. Weinz; all for establishment and foundation of new public library.

LISLE. New building to cost \$25,000 from H. H. Franklin, as memorial to his father; the building to provide income for library support from rentals.

LITTLE FALLS. \$160 from Fortnightly Club.

LYNBROOK. \$2000 for library building from unnamed donors.

LYONS. \$100 from "a friend in Chicago."

MAMARONECK. Mrs. Catherine M. Cunningham, \$100; Business Men's Association, \$100; Mamaroneck Post of American Legion, 300 books; Mamaroneck Hotel Co., 700 books; all to provide foundation for new free library.

MILLBROOK. \$1362 from H. H. Flagler.

MCGRAW. \$2258 from Elizabeth Lamont for library maintenance and improvement.

NEW PALTZ. \$500 each from Victor Elting and P. F. Le F. Elting; \$400 from Jesse Elting for enlargement of library grounds.

NEW YORK CITY. American Merchant Marine Library. 11,000 volumes from various shipping companies and other donors.

—American Scandinavian Foundation Library. \$10,000 from W. H. Schofield.

—Columbia University Library. \$1300 from R. M. Montgomery; \$250 from W. G. Law; \$200 from Alumni Association of School of Agriculture; \$175 from James Loeb; 500 books from W. H. Carpenter; 500 books from Nat. Committee on Prisons; 408 books from President Butler; 400 books from Estate of W. A. Dunning; 218 books from S. M. Lindsay.

—Hudson Guild Free Library. 1000 volumes from unnamed source.

—Public Library. \$250,000 from G. F. Baker for further endowment of Reference Dept.; \$130,000 from members of Board of Trustees to meet deficit for the year; \$50,000 by will of William Sloane, for endowment of Reference Department; \$430 for books on Lincoln as memorial to Anna Marshall from her former students; \$250 from Walter Scott for purchase of Scottish books; specially fitted delivery truck for extension work on Staten Island from Lucius Wilmerding; 33,729 volumes, 67,941 pamphlets, 580 maps and 590 prints, with a total valuation of \$47,881, were received from various donors by the Reference Department; 9,401 volumes and 2,480 pamphlets were received by Circulation Department. Some of the individual gifts included in these totals are: 336 books and 330 prints by will of A. F. Eno; 1457 publications of the House of Beadle and Adams forming the famous Beadle collection of dime novels, from Dr. F. P. O'Brien; 250 copies of "Neighbors Henseforth" by Owen Wister from American Committee for Devastated France; 352 volumes from Nathan Klibansky; 764 from Mrs. E. H. Danforth; 293 from George Jay Gould; a large collection of Spanish-American newspapers and periodicals from Dr. P. H. Goldsmith; a collection of books, pamphlets and manuscripts by or relating to Thomas Holcroft from Elbridge Colby; a collection of Pail manuscripts from Ebbe Kornerup; collection of Chinese books from Frederick Dean and Koo Kung Zou; collection relating to philately from Gordon Ireland; collection relating to Hungary from Count Paul Teleki; collection of etchings, engravings, etc., from E. G. Kennedy.

—Railroad Y. M. C. A. Library. \$600 from anonymous donor.

NEWPORT. New library building and site, estimated at \$20,000, from G. L. Bradford of Utica.

ODGENSBURG. \$350 from Mary Deane to further the work of the Bean branch of the public library; \$100 from Mrs. E. A. Newell to be applied to equipment for new building of public library.

ONEONTA. \$5000 from Henry E. Huntington for library support and expansion.

OSWEGO. \$10,000 in cash for increase in library endowment, from C. C. Ely of Boston.

PALMYRA. \$100 from F. W. Griffith; rent, heat and janitor service for library quarters from Pliny T. Sexton.

PHOENIX. \$1024 from Century Club; 200 books from T. A. Hawks; 296 books from Dora M. Townsend. POCANTICO HILLS. \$400 from J. D. Rockefeller and son.

PINE HILL. \$140 plus cost of heat and light from H. S. Morton.

PORT WASHINGTON. 360 books from unnamed source.

READING CENTER. \$1050 from unnamed donors.

REMSEN. \$5000 from Hinckley G. Mitchell by bequest, to found the James Mitchell endowment, the income of which is to be applied to assisting promising young men and women of the town in their pursuit of college courses.

RHINECLIFF. \$100 from Mrs. Helen Morton; \$100 from Mrs. Edith M. Eustis; drinking fountain from Mrs. Morton.

ROCHESTER. University Library. \$1650 from unnamed donors.

ROME. \$200 each from Edwin Comstock and Dr. W. L. Kingsley; \$100 each from Arthur Carpenter, Barton Haselton, P. C. Thomas and H. T. Dyett; 300 books from the Brown estate.

ROSLYN. \$500 from anonymous source.

ST. JOHNSVILLE. \$5000 from J. H. Reaney, for addition to the endowment fund of the Reaney Memorial Library.

SARANAC LAKE. \$10,000 from C. H. Luddington for addition to library building and \$1000 from the same donor for children's books; \$1000 for books from A. W. Erickson; \$500 from W. H. Cluett; \$100 from E. D. Proctor; 300 books from C. H. Luddington.

SAYVILLE. \$100 for purchase of books, from F. S. Jones.

SCOTTSVILLE. \$1150 from anonymous donor.

SETAUKET. \$100 from Mrs. Eversley Childs, for current expenses.

SHERBURNE. \$250 each from Carrie E. Pratt and Mrs. Grace P. Newton.

SHERMAN. \$100 by will of Mrs. Mattie Phelps; \$400 from Village Improvement Committee; \$100 from the Minerva Club.

SILVER BAY. \$3000 from Dr. J. B. Munn of New York City.

SMITHTOWN. 800 books, 1200 pamphlets and many valuable manuscripts on Long Island history, from estate of R. H. Handley.

STOCKTON. 300 books, given by Mrs. P. H. Miller from her husband's estate.

STONE RIDGE. \$100 from Mrs. Chadbourne.

TICONDEROGA. \$200 from unnamed donor.

TIVOLI. Rent of library quarters, valued at \$180, from Mrs. E. deP. Hosmer.

UPPER JAY. \$200 from Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith for current expenses.

UTICA. \$8000 subject to life interest of a brother, by bequest of Mary Louise Culver.

WAPPINGER FALLS. \$6489 by will of Irving Grin-

nell; \$100 each from Willis Reese and George Bowdoin.

WARRENSBURG. \$800 from unnamed donors, for library maintenance.

WAYLAND. \$100 from Mrs. W. W. Capron.

WORCESTER. Brick addition to Memorial Building for library use, from Mrs. Ella Wieting; \$100 by will of Mrs. Mary J. Knapp.

NORTH CAROLINA

ANDREWS. Carnegie Library. Books, value, \$125.

BAIE'S CREEK. Baie's Creek Academy. \$30,000 for library building, given by D. Rich.

BURLINGTON. 64 vols. given by Mrs. R. W. Curtis, value, \$110.

CHAPEL HILL. University of North Carolina. Dr. James Sprunt of Wilmington gave a file of Wilmington newspapers, covering the period from 1846 to 1890, (22 volumes of *The Daily Journal*, 13 volumes of *The Daily Review*, 7 volumes of *The Wilmington Journal*); Mrs. H. A. London of Pittsboro gave a file of *The Chatham Record*, complete from its beginning in 1878 to 1917 (39 volumes); Lawrence S. Holt, Jr., of Burlington gave \$100 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Department of Geology Library; John Sprunt Hill of Durham gave \$1,000 for additional accessions to library of North Caroliniana; and Captain A. O. Clement of Goldsboro a set of colored photographs of first settlements in North Carolina, valued at \$800.

CULLOWHEE. Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School. 96 volumes, value, \$115.

DURHAM. Trinity College. Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 41 volumes, value, \$400; *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, 35 volumes, value, \$100.

—Colored Library. The Durham Hosiery Mill, American Tobacco Company, Liggett and Meyers Company, and Twentieth Century Club, each gave \$100.

HICKORY. Lenoir College. 500 vols. given by faculty and students.

HIGHLANDS. Hudson Library. Gift of books, valued at \$190.

RALEIGH. Peace Institute. Gift of \$100 from Lucia Becker.

—Shaw University. Gift of books valued at \$250.

ROCKINGHAM. Books valued at \$169.

ROCKY MOUNT. \$15,000 given by Dr. M. R. Braswell for library building; \$1,000 each from three citizens, to be used for books.

SOUTHPORT. Books valued at \$200.

TRYON. Lanier Library. Books valued at \$150.

WILMINGTON. Gift of \$500 for books, through the committee of Pageant of the Lower Cape Fear.

NORTH DAKOTA

WAHPETON. \$40,000 from Mayor and Mrs. O. A. Leach for a building.

OHIO

ALLIANCE. Mt. Union College. 400 volumes of Greek and Latin classics, some dating from 1499, and important works in paleography and the history of the art of writing from Charles Sutherin, an alumnus.

CHILLICOTHE. Complete set of newspaper clippings relating to Camp Sherman.

CINCINNATI. University of Cincinnati. 5000 volumes of Romance paleography and classics, from library of late Prof. John M. Burnam; 300 volumes from Mrs. Robert B. Bowler; 200 volumes from the Germanistic Society of Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND. Public Library. 4715 books, valued at several thousand dollars, from John G. White; \$400 from the Cleveland Patent Law Association to apply on cost of binding patent specifications; 30 sets of new Students' Reference Work, from L. H. Weedon;

100 directories of various cities, from the Cleveland Directory Co.; 100 books of history and travel from Gardner Abbott; 456 books and some pamphlets, including valuable Cleveland material, from the estate of Dudley Baldwin; 144 war pictures and posters, 3944 post cards and over 100 books from Clarence E. Edson; 94 recent books, from Mrs. Malcolm McBride; 50 fine books of religion, history and travel from Mrs. F. F. Prentiss; 170 books from Mrs. George F. Scofield; 123 books of travel, history, etc., from George B. Shepard.

—Adelbert College. \$12,600 bequest from Prof. Lemuel S. Potwin, the income to be used for books; bequest of 1200 volumes, a number of art objects, and one of the best existing collections of autographs of Japanese celebrities, from Prof. George Trumbull Ladd; 202 volumes of history, art, literature and bibliography, from J. H. Webster; 225 volumes published by the Yale University Press, from the Press, in memory of Amasa Stone Mather.

—College for Women. \$500 from Mrs. H. S. Upson for books, maps, slides or other equipment for the department of history; \$500 endowment fund in honor of Dr. H. C. Haydn; 800 books from the library of J. H. A. Bone, given by his daughter in his memory.

COLUMBUS. Ohio State University. \$17,000 from Charles C. Sharp, the income to be used for chemical books.

DAYTON. \$1500 from Mrs. Ellen P. Gilmore and family, for the Clement Rossman Gilmore Memorial book fund, for the purchase of books in biography, history, travel, literature and nature lore.

DELAWARE. Ohio Wesleyan University. \$2500 additional for the Paul Ernest Williams foundation for the literature of internationalism established by his sister Mrs. John M. Pattison; \$2500 additional for the McDowell history foundation established by Bishop and Mrs. William Frazier McDowell; \$1000 additional for the James W. Bashford library foundation, established by Bishop and Mrs. Bashford; bequest of the private library of Prof. William W. Davies.

EATON. \$600 from Major W. H. Ortt, for books.

ELYRIA. \$3533 from the Community Chest, for operating expenses.

FREMONT. \$25,000 bequest from Creighton Thompson, with no restrictions. (The validity of this is questioned.)

GEORGETOWN. \$20,000 bequest of Mrs. Mary A. Cochran for library building. Will probated in 1920 but construction begun in 1922, and gift now reported for the first time.

GRANVILLE. \$23,000 and site from Mrs. Charles B. White, and \$10,000 from J. S. Jones, for a building.

LEBANON. Screens for building, from Rotary Club; new heating plant from Woman's Club.

LITHOPOLIS (Village). Promise of library building and endowment from Mrs. Richard Jones (Mabel Wagnalls).

LOUDONVILLE. \$1,000 bequest from the Grosscup estate.

MIDDLETOWN. \$5,000 from Civic Fund; \$304 from the Chamber of Commerce.

MILAN. \$5,400 endowment from William A. Galpin, one-half the income to be used for maintenance if necessary, the remainder for books.

MT. VERNON. \$100 from the Dramatic Club, and \$158 from the College Woman's Club, for books.

NEWARK. \$250 from the Monday Talks (proceeds of three plays), for books.

NILES. \$3,000 from Helen Clay Frick, carrying out the plan of her father, the late Henry Clay Frick, to be spent for books.

OBERLIN. Oberlin College. 2,000 volumes from Dr.

Smith Baker's private library, together with a residuary interest in his estate (estimated to yield \$1,000 a year) for books.

RAVENNA. \$25,000 from Judge C. A. Reed, for building; \$5,000 from E. O. Greenamyre for furnishings; \$400 from Federation of Women's Clubs for lighting; \$700 from the Kiwanis Club for plumbing.

SPRINGFIELD. Wittenberg College. 800 volumes from Mrs. J. S. Crowell, being part of the library of her late husband.

WARREN. Anonymous gift of \$1,000; \$500 bequest from Wm. G. Lamb, both to be added to the endowment fund and the interest used for books.

YOUNGSTOWN. \$10,000 bequest from Dr. Ida Clarke and \$10,000 from Justice John H. Clarke in memory of his sister Alice Clarke, the income of both to be used for books.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN. \$1,000 bequest from Mrs. Lavinia Bigelow; and one of \$5,000 from Max Hess.

CHRISTIANA. \$4,500 from legacy from Mr. Moore.

CLARION. \$60,000 for library and community building from Ross estate.

CONNELLSVILLE. \$3,000 from Welfare and Culture Clubs.

HARRISBURG. \$30,000 from unknown donor.

LANCASTER. \$200 from Junior Iris Club.

MANSFIELD. \$240 from Woman's Club.

MEADVILLE. \$2,000 bequest from George D. Trawin.

POTTSTOWN. \$100 for children's books from Mrs. E. D. Gudebrod.

WELLSBORO. \$83,000 endowment from estate of Mary B. Robinson.

WILKES-BARRE. \$500,000 from sale of real estate.

RHODE ISLAND

ANTHONY. \$100.

AUBURN. \$200.

CHARLESTOWN. Cross Mills Public Library. \$100.

EDGEWOOD. William H. Hall Free Library. \$250.

MATUNUCK. Robert Beverly Hale Memorial Library. \$470.

PORTSMOUTH. \$2,000.

PROVIDENCE. \$128.

—Brown University Library. Gifts totalling \$9,000.

TIVERTON (Four Corners). Union Public Library. \$503.

WARREN. George Hail Free Library. \$2,000.

WICKFORD. North Kingstown Free Library. \$120.

SOUTH DAKOTA

PIERRE. Annual gift of \$200 from Mrs. William H. Renwick, Weston, Mass., as a memorial to Mrs. C. D. Mead, formerly a member of the Pierre Library Board.

IPSWICH. Free use of building with a rental value of approximately \$200.

LEAD. Hearst Library. Fully supported thru endowment by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

TEXAS

EL PASO. Books valued at \$593.

FORTH WORTH. Texas Christian University Library. Books valued at \$685.

GAINESVILLE. Cooke County Free Library. Books and articles for local history museum worth \$500.

GEORGETOWN. Southwestern University Library. Books valued at \$1,000.

GREENVILLE. Carnegie Library. Books and painting valued at \$175.

HOUSTON. Atwater collection of natural history and Mexican antiquities from Sigmund J. Westheimer valued at \$10,000.

SAN ANTONIO. Carnegie Library. Books and money to the extent of \$225.

SEMINARY HILL. Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary Library. \$924.

TEHUACANA. Westminster College Library. Books subscriptions, equipment from Leon D. Harp and others valued at \$398.

TERRELL. Carnegie Public Library. Books and money to the extent of \$325.

WACO. Books and money to the extent of \$250.

WICHITA FALLS. Kemp Public Library. Books and subscriptions valued at \$200.

WINNSBORO. Carnegie Library. \$100.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA. Yearly income from Richmond Memorial Fund, \$300. Books from Edward Richmond valued at \$300; 81 books from Dr. Curtis worth \$150.

HARRIMAN. Books valued at \$250.

KNOXVILLE. College Library. \$300 from Mrs. Morrison.

— University of Tennessee Library. From Lalla Block Arnstein Foundation \$5,000.

NASHVILLE. Vanderbilt University Library. From Prof. James Metivier, Boston, books valued at \$1,500.

SEWANEE. University of the South Library. From F. L. Polk in memory of his father and grandfather, \$10,000; Books from Archdeacon Stuck valued at \$500.

UTAH

SMITHFIELD. A Carnegie Library building was completed during the year.

VERMONT

BARNARD. Charles P. Danforth Public Library. \$1,000 from the estate of Judge I. A. Abbott.

NORTH BENNINGTON. McCullough Library. \$200.

BRANDON. \$1,800.

BRATTLEBORO. \$400.

BRISTOL. Lawrence Memorial Library. Encyclopedia Americana.

CONCORD. "Nations of the World," series, 60 vols.

EAST CRAFTSBURY. John Woodruff Simpson Library. Received \$25; \$200 worth of books, window boxes and plants.

FAIR HAVEN. \$200.

GRAFTON. \$97 and 200 books.

MORRISTOWN. Centennial Library. \$500.

NEWBURY. Tenny Memorial Library. Permanent fund of \$5,160 raised.

ORWELL. 61 bound volumes of *Harpers, Scribners* and *Atlantic Monthly* magazines.

PITTSFORD. Maclure Library. \$500.

PITTSFIELD. \$500.

PROCTOR. \$559.

ROYALTON. Memorial Library. \$1,653.

SHELBURNE. Pierson Library. \$38,000 from the James Pierson estate.

SPRINGFIELD. \$300.

WARDSBORO. \$2,500.

WASHINGTON. Calef Library. Magazine rack valued at \$80 and 11 bound volumes of *Scribner's*.

WESTFIELD. Town Library. \$295.

WESTMINSTER (EAST PARISH). \$34,000 for library and books.

WINDSOR. Association Library. \$2,000.

WOODSTOCK. Norman Williams Public Library. \$22,485.

VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE. University of Virginia Library. Library of late Capt. W. Gordon McCabe valued at \$18,000.

GINTER PARK. Community house, including rooms for a library and 3,000 books from Grace Arents.

RICHMOND. Library of late L. S. Randolph, professor of mechanical engineering at Virginia Polytechnic Institute by his widow; appropriation by City Council of \$200,000.

— John B. Tabb Memorial Library. Books and mahogany stand from L. F. Gruner; portrait of J. B. Tabb from library of Richmond Training School for Kindergartners; books and equipment from Mrs. B. B. Munford; books from Katherine Hawes; books from Mrs. S. L. Von Gemmingen; \$100 donated by employees of Allen & Ginter Tobacco Co.

— Virginia State Library. 125 books from Mrs. Otto T. Hess; 158 books from Richmond Kindergarten Association; 70 books and ten maps from Mrs. Walter A. Watson; \$1,000 from estate of Mrs. B. B. Valentine; \$1,000 from the C. H. McCormick estate.

WARRENTOWN. \$25,000 donated by Judge John Barton Payne for library building.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON. \$250,000 for new building and part may be used for endowment.

WISCONSIN

Only public library reports are included in the following list supplied by the Free Library Commission.

BLOOMER. \$106. From the Women's Club.

BURNETT. Library valued at \$3,000. Under will of Herbert Hawley.

FENNIMORE. Land and building valued at \$20,000. From Honorable Dwight T. Parker.

HAYWARD. \$282. From League of Women Voters and other organizations.

JEFFERSON. Trust fund of \$10,000. Under will of George Copeland.

MANAWA. \$200. From Study Club.

MARINETTE. \$250. Annual gift from daughters of late Senator Isaac Stephenson.

OCONTO FALLS. Estate valued at \$8,000. Under will of Mrs. Charles Cook. For building.

PALMYRA. \$180. From the Vigilance Society.

RANDOLPH. \$329. From Home Economics Club and Shakespeare Club.

TWO RIVERS. \$1,000. Soldiers' Memorial Fund. From Campfire Girls.

WATERTOWN. \$3,000. Under will of George Hawkins.

ONTARIO

ALLISTON. \$500. Patriotic Committee.

BOBCAGEON. \$300. Orr Estate.

GLENCOE. \$5,000. Carnegie Corporation.

GRAVENHURST. \$7,000. Carnegie Corporation.

HESPELER. \$14,250. Carnegie Corporation.

NORWOOD. \$5,000. Carnegie Corporation.

SCARBORO. \$300. Home and School Club.

STOUFFVILLE. \$6,000. Carnegie Corporation.

WALKERVILLE. Gift of "Willistead" with the surrounding park to the City, public library occupies the ground floor. Gift of the heirs of F. H. and J. H. Walker. Difficult to estimate value of the property, therefore, of the library's flat, etc.

WELLAND. \$25,000. Carnegie Corporation.

The Carnegie gifts are old promises. The buildings are nearly ready for occupancy, altho the Welland library has reported no progress for a long time.

L. A. Branch Formed

A MEETING was held toward the end of December to consider a proposal to form a branch of the Library Association for London; but the interest shown by librarians in places outside of the metropolitan district influenced the meeting to extend the branch to include the area usually covered by the term London and Home Counties. It was arranged to hold a second meeting on February 28th.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 1, 1923



THE address of Sir Frederic Kenyon, principal librarian of the British Museum, at the opening on Washington's birthday of the new building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, was an earnest plea for an active community of effort, especially of American and English historians and scholars, in world relations and toward world peace. "One of the services that men of culture—men, that is, who have been trained to study human nature, to take large views, to profit from the teachings of philosophy and history—can render to their generation is to try to heal the wounds that war has caused." To this plea American scholars are sure to make cordial response, and indeed the existence of such national associations as the American Academy, the American Library Association and the other "learned societies," all holding to a broad internationalism, affords the best opportunity of healing the wounds of the recent past and knitting new bonds of friendship among those who have lately been enemies. It was disappointing, indeed, that enemy scholars should have so identified themselves with the Prussian militarism which precipitated the world war, but perhaps even this lesson may not be lost for the future. In receiving Sir Frederic as the unofficial ambassador of scholarly England and in the returns we are able to make in fair exchange, the English-speaking countries should not only cement their own union, but make more possible a wide and true internationalism among cultivated peoples.

AS London, like Paris, combines the functions of the political capital with the commercial metropolis, so the British Museum combines functions which in this country are distributed between Washington and New York, the one with the Library of Congress, the other with the New York Public Library, which in its field leads the world as well as the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The new building of the latter offers its facilities for the permanent preservation of literary archives and the memorabilia of literary men. The Library of Congress, however, has become the central repository of documents connected with the history of the United States, literary as well as political, while the New York Public Library must be the repository of much in both fields especially connected with this great city. It is

questionable, therefore, whether a third repository can expect to collect original documents of historical importance in relation with the United States or the City, but this, nevertheless, leaves for it a wide field of collection of special value in literature and art. For instance, the library collected by the Authors' Club, being autographed copies of the writings of its members, already overcrowds the otherwise ample quarters of the Club in the Carnegie Building, and ultimately the American Academy building should accommodate such collections as its overflow. It is to be hoped that the endowment of the Academy may be sufficient to provide for a permanent secretariat which will give its attention, among other things, to the making of adequate representative collections within its varied scope.

THE gift of \$6,000,000 to the New York Public Library for its Reference Department by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Payne Whitney and Edward S. Harkness constitutes the largest ever made to any one library, tho the sale of the Lenox realty for \$4,500,000 and Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$5,000,000 for Greater New York branch libraries make a close second. The New York Public Library will now have for the reference service in its great building a fund exceeding \$21,000,000, or an income of at least \$1,000,000 per year, but with the increase in cost, both of books and service, it is not even yet as well off as before the war. The significance of the gift, however, is in the fact that the investment of the city in the great building has been the means of drawing twice its cost from private pockets for the service of the city's public without cost to the city. In close contrast with this is the policy of the present city administration, which has even held up the January salaries of employees thruout the branch libraries of the three library systems in Greater New York and put the trustees to their wits' end to find temporary means of saving from dire disaster a highly meritorious and not overpaid class of public servants. This penny-wise-pound-foolish policy is killing the goose that lays the golden egg and discouraging future possible donors like Mr. Carnegie, whose contracts with the city have been sadly disregarded in spirit, and even in letter, by the present municipal administration.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE Special Libraries Association will hold its fourteenth annual convention in Atlantic City, Tuesday, May 22 to Friday, May 25, at the Hotel Chelsea. On Monday evening, May 21st, the New York Special Libraries Association will hold its last monthly meeting of the year to which all delegates to the Convention are invited. On Tuesday, all the special libraries of New York City will be open to visitors. Saturday, May 26th, following the Convention at Atlantic City, the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and the District of Columbia Library Association will have local meetings to which all the librarians are cordially invited, and an opportunity is thereby given to visit the special libraries in these two cities.

All librarians, special and public, are cordially invited, as are also business men, research workers and statisticians.

REBECCA B. RANKIN, *President.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE District of Columbia Library Association claims to be the first affiliated body to go on record officially as endorsing the proposition of and to contribute funds for providing an A. L. A. Headquarters building. At the annual meeting of Association, held February 2nd, a resolution endorsing the project introduced by H. H. B. Meyer was adopted and the meeting was broken up while the members following Mr. Meyer's example crowded about the speaker's table to make their contributions. On motion of Claribel R. Barnett \$25 was appropriated from the Treasury of the Association to be added to the individual contributions received and the sum of \$37.25 was accordingly forwarded to the A. L. A. Secretary.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR., *President.*

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND LIBRARIANS CONFERENCE

A JOINT MEETING of Southern New England Librarians, comprising the Rhode Island Library Association, the Connecticut Library Association, and the Massachusetts Library Club, was held in Providence, January 25 and 26, at the Narragansett Hotel. There was a good attendance at every session, averaging about two hundred and fifty. Two morning sessions and one evening session were held, the afternoons being used in visits to the many spe-

cial libraries which are located in Providence, as well as the Providence Public Library and its branches.

The first session was in charge of the Rhode Island Library Association. Addresses were given by William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, and Stella E. Whittaker, librarian of the Hope Street High School.

In welcoming the Conference to Providence, President Faunce declared that New England still has a dominant voice in controlling American culture. He referred to the lack of libraries in his childhood, and to the influence which the few hundred volumes in his father's private library had exerted upon his life and now makes him realize what a collection of books may do and must be doing today. Great discoveries are made in libraries, worked out in laboratories. They are more likely to emerge from the quiet of an alcove than any other place in the world. Genius is everywhere, and it may be in the immigrants who crowd our libraries, the boys and girls with whom librarians deal daily.

Dr. Harry L. Koopman followed with an historical account of some of the libraries in Providence, the Athenaeum, the Brown University Library, and the Public Library. In speaking of the Athenaeum, he said it has become as much a part of the city as the hill on which it stands. The Brown University Library has served the needs of scholars for 155 years and such distinguished men as Jonathan Russell, Horace Mann, John Hay, William E. Foster, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, W. H. P. Faunce, Sam Walter Foss, Dallas Lore Sharp, and many others have justified its existence. He paid tribute to the early reputation which the Providence Public Library made by publishing its *Monthly List* and to the many problems of administration which it has successfully solved, and to the valuable work it is now doing on an income of eighty-five cents per capita, whereas the recognized amount necessary for successful operation is one dollar per capita.

A short play, "Exit Miss Lizzie Cox," written by Anne Morris Boyd of the University of Illinois Library School, was delightfully presented by members of the Rhode Island Library Association, under the direction of F. K. W. Drury.

MARION L. ARNOLD, *Secretary.*

The evening session was in charge of the Connecticut Library Association, the president, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, in the chair.

The first speaker was Mrs. R. G. Sherwood, librarian of Westport, on "Contemporary Essayists." Mrs. Sherwood told the story of three bricklayers who were asked what they were doing. The first replied, "I am laying bricks"; the second, "I am earning so many dollars a day"; and the third, "I am building a cathedral." She emphasized this last thought as the one which librarians must constantly have in mind. Librarians, perhaps, often spend too much time on petty details and need some form of recreation to lighten the load, and this the essayist will accomplish for them. Frequently we turn to the editor's column in the *Atlantic Monthly* because we want a good laugh with some literary justification. It is that style which so appeals to us in the essay. Mrs. Sherwood quoted several definitions of the essay from Carlyle, Emerson and others, to illustrate the qualities which charm and interest the reader and also make it a form of real literature. Comment was made on some recent volumes which could be especially recommended, and interesting passages read from each. The list included: "Confessions of a Book Lover," by Maurice Frances Egan; "Hints to Pilgrims," by Charles Brooks; "Autumn Loiterers," by Charles Hanson Towne; "Familiar Ways," by Margaret Sherwood; "Dwellers in Arcady," by Albert Bigelow Paine; "Dame School of Experience," by Samuel McChord Crothers; "Comforts of Home," by Ralph Bergengren; "Suspended Judgments," by John Cowper Powys; and "A Dreamer's Tales," by Lord Dunsany.

Mrs. Johnson then introduced Librarian Keogh of Yale University, who showed lantern slides illustrating the development of the book up to the time of printing. He explained the evolution from the first step in writing thru picture writing, to the earliest Semitic writing about 900 B. C. and traced a letter of the alphabet thru its various stages. He then showed a series of pictures of early scribes at work, from the 5th century B. C. to the 15th century A. D., explaining the conditions under which they worked, the materials, and the appearance of the manuscripts themselves. He also showed the steps which led up to printing, the simple impressions of signets and blocks which culminated in the block book, and later the use of movable type by Gutenberg. He closed his address by reading some of the old curses written in the backs of books to discourage theft.

GERTRUDE E. MARSH, *Secretary pro tem.*

The Massachusetts Library Club had charge of the second morning session at which Harold T. Dougherty presided. George H. Tripp of New Bedford spoke on "Letters of More or Less Famous People." Mr. Tripp deplored the

shortened form of correspondence now in vogue and expressed a preference for the earlier type which treated happenings of all kinds in a leisurely and somewhat formal way. His first quotation was from the Psalms, followed by letters, or extracts from the letters of St. Paul, Cicero, Pliny, Sydney Smith, Steele, Lewis Carroll, Macaulay, Dickens, Thackeray, Stevenson, Motley, Bayard Taylor, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, Franklin, Irving, Lucy Larcom, Judge Sewall, Prescott, Longfellow and Lincoln. As aids to a further appreciation of letters Mr. Tripp mentioned E. V. Lucas' "The Gentlest Art" and "The Second Post," and Dawson's "Great English Letter Writers."

Katharine P. Loring outlined plans for raising funds for the library at the University of Louvain. The Massachusetts Library Club and associated Massachusetts Clubs are proposing to contribute their share by asking for a contribution of fifty cents from each trustee and twenty-five cents from each library worker and friend of libraries.

In the absence of Truman R. Temple, a "Librarians' Bookshop Intime" was conducted by Frank H. Chase, of the Boston Public Library. Mary L. Lamprey, librarian of the Ames Free Library, North Easton, was unable to be present and a review of recent poetry and drama was omitted.

Some books of travel of 1922 were reviewed by Frank H. Whitmore, librarian of the Brockton Public Library. The five titles selected for extended comment were Bingham's "Inca Land," Chesterton's "What I Saw in America," Longstreth's "The Laurentians," Marsh's "The Charm of the Middle Kingdom" and Ossendowski's "Beasts, Men and Gods." Recent fiction was reviewed by Anna G. Hall, of H. R. Hunting Company, Springfield, Mass. Miss Hall spoke at length of some outstanding books and classified the titles in the following way: (Historical fiction) "The Snare," "Captain Blood" and "The Bright Shawl"; (Pseudo-historical) Stevenson's "The King Makers"; (Geographical) Burr's "The Three Fires"; (Arms and the Man) McFee's "Command" and Cather's "One of Ours"; (Detective) Fletcher's "Lost Mr. Linthwaite"; (The Forest of Arden) "Enchanted April" and Farnol's "Peregrine's Progress"; (The ways of love and a maid) Jewell's "Moth Decides" and Swinnerton's "Three Lovers"; (With serious purpose) Canfield's "Rough-hewn," Hutchinson's "This Freedom," Lewis' "Babbitt" and Walpole's "Cathedral."

A selected list of children's books was reviewed by Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library. In a group of "Fanciful Tales of Imaginary

Travel" were included Sandburg's "Rootabaga Stories," Lofting's "Voyages of Dr. Dolittle" and Jewett's "Wonder Tales from Thibet." Miss Jordan especially praised the "Rootabaga Stories" which will make a wide appeal to those "who have imagination and do not demand conventional writing." She spoke of them as being "fresh unhackneyed stories of wide free spaces, unequal in merit, always humorous, often poetical." Among the "Tales of Real Adventure" were classed Stefansson's "Hunters of the Great North," memories of the author's early travels in the Arctic, White's "Daniel Boone," of special interest to Boy Scouts, Hopkins' "She Blows! and Sparm at That," realistic adventures on a New Bedford whaler, and Hall's "Buried Cities" which "makes real the joys of the archaeologist." A group "Books which might be true" embraced MacKenzie's "African Adventures," containing "imaginary chapters from the lives of real African boys and girls, interpreted by an understanding observer," Watson's "With La Salle the Explorer," an account of a Breton boy who accompanied La Salle on his voyages, Price's "Fortune of the Indies," a story with "a fine sea flavor for boys and girls about twelve," and Adams' "Wisp; a Girl of Dublin," a story "successful in characterization, free from strained relations."

Miss Jordan spoke of Mary G. Davis' "Girl's Book of Verse," as a desirable anthology containing "ninety-two old and new poems from the Song of Solomon to Hilda Conkling." Among volumes of interest for the story teller Elva T. Smith's "More Mystery Tales" was spoken of as a volume to meet a popular demand, Potter's "Pinafore Picture Book" as being simple and amusing, Bashford's "Half-past Bedtime" as a book which has a likeness to the fanciful and humorous books of E. Nesbit with the same atmosphere of well-bred English homes. William's "Velveteen Rabbit" Miss Jordan characterized as a "charming tale for little children with the Hans Andersen quality which insures the interest of any age. Anyone who has loved a toy will understand how the velveteen rabbit and the skin horse became real."

Following the period devoted to book reviewing, George H. Evans, librarian of the Somerville Public Library, outlined the plans, now under consideration, for establishing a Community House in Somerville to be known as "The House by the Side of the Road," in memory of Sam Walter Foss. Edward H. Redstone, state librarian of Massachusetts, spoke of two bills which the Free Public Library Commission has recently introduced into the

Legislature. One, House Bill No. 949, asks that money received from fines in libraries may be used for the purchase of books and replacements. A second bill (House No. 69) amends a previous act and asks that the field of the Free Public Library Commission be extended so as to include work and aid for state and county institutions.

Opportunity for further conference was given at the luncheon following this last session, arranged by F. K. W. Drury, chairman of the local committee, to the members of which and to all Providence librarians the hearty thanks of the visitors are due.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE Southern California College Librarians' first conference was held at Pomona College, Claremont, in November, with eight colleges and universities represented.

An informal round table was conducted by Charlotte M. Brown, Librarian of the University of Southern California. The need of a check list of all periodicals in Southern California was discussed and a committee was appointed to compile such a list. Josephine Clark, formerly librarian of Smith College, related some of her experiences in New England conferences. Victor E. Marriott, librarian of Pomona College was elected permanent chairman.

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Chairman.*

PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

AT a meeting of the Puget Sound Library Club, called in Seattle on February 2nd by the president, Rebecca Wright, the following resolution was passed respecting the Copyright Law now before Congress:

Whereas, Section 6 (a) of the Copyright law now before Congress (H. R. 11,476; S. 4101) prohibits libraries from importing foreign books in English until the American agent for such books has failed to supply them. . . .

Be it resolved, that the Puget Sound Library Club, assembled in Seattle, Washington, February 2, 1923, hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to amend the section in question so as to permit the importation by American libraries of one copy per invoice of foreign books in English, thus retaining the provision of the existing Copyright law of 1909.

By the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Proposed Library School Scholarship Fund, financial assistance will soon be available for worthy students in the University of Washington Library School. Librarian W. E. Henry, Ellen F. Howe, and Kate M. Firmin are in charge of the fund.

The next meeting of the Club will be in December in Tacoma.

MARY KOBETICH, *President.*

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In reporting to the Governor of New Hampshire on the work of the New Hampshire Public Library Commission for the biennial period ending June 30, 1922, the members of the Commission emphasize the fact that the remarkable growth in extent and value of service rendered is especially due to "the energy, professional skill, and personal gifts" of the Secretary, Grace E. Kingsland, who had an appropriation for the two-year period of \$5,400, and the assistance of one stenographer. Miss Kingsland gave personal help in the reorganization of eighteen libraries, as against five during the preceding biennium, visited 112 libraries, 52 more than in the previous period, directed the library summer school held in Durham, assisted in the preparation of the quarterly bulletin, and made up and supervised the circulation of traveling libraries from the commission's stock of 1330 volumes.

Increasing interest on the part of communities in their libraries and many more private benefactions were noted. An appended table shows that 248 New Hampshire towns have libraries and that only eleven have not. Many of the latter are little more than hamlets, however, Rollingsford, with a population of 1701 being by far the largest.

NEW YORK

New York City. At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees President Lewis Cass Ledyard reported that three donors, two of whom are Trustees of the New York Public Library, have made contributions amounting in the aggregate to \$6,000,000, as an addition to the endowment fund of the corporation.

The critical importance of this increase of funds is indicated by the following summary of facts:

The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, was formed by the consolidation, in 1895, of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The Astor Library brought real and personal property of an approximate value of \$1,250,000; the Lenox Library, an endowment fund of about \$500,000 and the block of land on Fifth Avenue between 70th and 71st Streets, upon the sale of which the Library subsequently realized about \$4,000,000; and the Tilden Trust, personal property somewhat in excess of \$2,000,000. In addition, the consolidated corporation owned 360,000 bound volumes and many valuable manuscripts and works of art.

It was manifest, however, that its resources were wholly insufficient to provide a great public library worthy of the City. Both the Astor and Lenox Libraries were purely reference libraries and the Trustees suggested to the City that if it would furnish the con-

templated site and building the Library would also maintain therein, at its own cost, a circulating department.

Their application met with a cordial reception, legislation was obtained in 1897, the City set apart for the site the land on Fifth Avenue between 40th and 42nd Streets and erected thereon the present library building at a cost of more than \$9,000,000, and a contract was made between the City of New York and the Library by which the building thus erected was leased, in perpetuity, to the Library, so long as it should maintain therein a free public library and reading room and also a circulation department. Thus, the building belongs to the City but is leased to the Library, which furnishes the books and pays the whole cost of operation, except the physical repair of the building.

The new building was first occupied by the Library in May, 1911. Since then its resources have, from time to time, been increased. Under the will of John Stewart Kennedy, one of its Trustees who died in 1909, about \$2,500,000 was received. At the end of 1912 the endowment fund amounted to \$10,361,000. Under the will of William A. Spencer, who died in 1912, a valuable collection of handsomely illustrated and beautifully bound books was received, together with a fund of nearly a million dollars, for the purchase of similar books; in 1914, \$100,000 came from legacies by John L. Cadwalader, a former President of the Library; and under the will of Mary A. P. Draper about \$217,000 was given for the purchase of books and other purposes; in 1916 came from the estate of Margaret Wolfe Dwyer about \$185,000; in 1917 Colonel Oliver H. Payne left a legacy of \$1,000,000; up to the present time the Library has received, under the will of Margaret Olivia Sage, about \$650,000; in 1921 Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness gave \$1,000,000 as additional endowment; and in 1922 came a gift of \$250,000 from Mr. George F. Baker. In November, 1922, the endowment funds amounted to nearly \$15,500,000, an increase in eleven years of about fifty per cent.

The increase in use, in the service rendered, and in the consequent cost of operation, has, however, greatly exceeded the increase in endowment. From 1912 to 1922, while the endowment was increased about fifty per cent, the number of books annually consulted increased one hundred per cent from 1,307,676 to 2,649,030 and the annual number of readers two hundred per cent from 400,275 to 1,225,778. This increased service was rendered while the purchasing power of the income was reduced almost to one-half by the immensely increased cost of all labor and material. With the strictest economy, the cost of operation increased one hundred and thirteen per cent, from \$424,306 in 1912 to \$905,961 in 1922. The salary roll rose from \$257,104 to \$672,079, or about one hundred and sixty per cent. This was absolutely necessary; otherwise the Library would have had to close. Indeed, it is the fine loyalty of the Staff rather than their compensation which keeps the force in efficient service. In 1919 there was a deficit of about \$60,000, in 1920 \$251,000, in 1921 \$151,000, and in 1922 \$142,000. Each year these deficits were made up by the personal gifts of trustees and friends. It was only thru such gifts that the Library was able to buy books, for the endowment supplied no income available for that purpose.

Under these circumstances, the gift now announced is of the most vital importance. It came

about as follows: Early in 1922, a thoro study of the operations, the efficiency and the needs of the Reference Department was undertaken by experts—independent and disinterested examiners. Upon the facts ascertained and analyzed by them they reported that an addition of not less than \$6,000,000 to the endowment fund of the institution was absolutely necessary to its continued efficient operation, and that a further annual increase of that endowment of an average of at least \$500,000 in each year will be required to provide for its normal growth.

This situation being presented to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., he offered, in substance, to contribute to the endowment fund up to \$3,000,000, provided an equal amount was given by other persons, whereupon Mr. Payne Whitney agreed to contribute \$2,000,000 and Mr. Edward S. Harkness \$1,000,000 to secure the full acceptance of Mr. Rockefeller's offer.

The income produced by this additional endowment will enable the Library to operate its Reference Department for the present without a deficit, and make up some of its arrears in binding, cataloging and book purchasing; but, gratifying as these wonderfully generous gifts have been, they will not relieve the institution from the necessity of raising additional endowment to provide for the ever increasing demand upon its service to the public.

This statement relates only to the Reference Department of the New York Public Library and the Central Circulating Library, operated in the main building at Forty-second Street, both of which are maintained by the endowment fund of the institution.

The maintenance of the branch circulating libraries thruout the Boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx, now consisting of forty-two branch circulating libraries and six sub-branches, is contributed by the City of New York. The appropriations made by the City for this purpose in each of the last four years have been in excess of \$1,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Under the accustomed difficulties of an underpaid staff, reduced appropriations necessitating the closing of the library every Wednesday afternoon, and a growing volume of work, the Public Library of the District of Columbia nevertheless circulated 33,000 more volumes than the previous year. The future of the library is more bright than the immediate present, since the chances of reclassification legislation seem very favorable, and in addition to the new Southeastern Branch Library opened in December, as described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of January 15, and the

expected early opening of the new Eastern High School Branch Library, the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill as it was recently passed carried an item of \$25,000 for the purchase of the site of another branch library. The site for the branch, to be known as the Mount Pleasant branch library, will probably be at the corner of 16th and Lamont streets. The Carnegie Corporation has also agreed to give \$100,000 for the building. The Langley and Macfarland junior high schools to be ready for use in September, have in their identical plans rooms assigned for branch libraries.

Strict economy was necessary in the purchase of books, only 14,303 being added. Statistics of expenditures and circulation will be given in a later number.

KANSAS

Emporia. During 1922 the mail-loan service of Kellogg Library, Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, served 668 persons with 1766 packages of material, containing 4519 books, pamphlets, and clippings. This material went to 381 cities in 100 counties of Kansas and to 14 other states. Since its establishment in 1913 this service has grown steadily about ten per cent each year. The increase for 1922 over 1921, however, is 24 per cent. The borrower pays the postage both ways, and the material loaned is chiefly bound books. Teachers, high school students, club women, correspondence study students, and an occasional business man are the chief users of the service.

MISSOURI

One new public library in Missouri, that at Cape Girardeau, entered upon a tax supported basis and opened its new Carnegie building in 1922. The Library Commission, aided by the Children's Department of the St. Louis Public Library, selected and ordered approximately \$3,000 worth of books for it in advance of the appointment of its librarian, Margaret Baugh, in order to enable it to begin service to the public at an earlier date.

Columbia and Farmington also each voted a public tax of one-half mill which they are beginning to receive this year. Libraries with voluntary support were begun at Versailles, Prairie Home, Boonville, Illmo, Fairfax, Maysville, Smithville, O'Fallon and Harrisonville.

At the end of the year Missouri had 31 public libraries supported wholly by taxation, 2 supported partly by taxation and partly by endowment and 2 wholly by endowment, but all serving the public without charge. Caruthersville which has a library supported by the women's clubs is now circulating a petition to place on

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the ballot at the spring election a proposition for a one mill tax for a public library. Of the 3,404,055 people in the state, 1,496,411 live in cities or towns having tax-supported library service, while 1,907,644 are without such service except from the Library Commission.

While no county has yet organized a county library under the county library law passed in 1921, Macon and Marion counties are contributing money to the public libraries of the cities of Macon and Hannibal in return for library service rendered county residents.

The committee on taxation of the Constitutional Convention has included in its report to the Convention, which adjourned December 15, 1922, and will reconvene on April 15, a recommendation authorizing the levying of a public library tax by any city or county in addition to all other taxes levied, which if it becomes operative, will place library finances in the future on an advantageous basis.

While the Commission has no field representative, the secretary visited 36 of the libraries of the state during the year and held 6 district conferences of librarians. Copies of ten different pieces of library literature were distributed to libraries by the Commission during the year in addition to the publishing and distribution of the *Library Messenger*, the monthly news letter, a list of books for children's home reading and the annual report of the Commission for 1921. One hundred and eight children qualified for the reading certificate, awarded under conditions stated in the list of books.

The Commission made use of the Associated Press and a large number of weekly papers in the state for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of its traveling library service among the people. Circular letters and printed cards were also mailed to former patrons, to school superintendents, to club women and to editors of weekly papers. The service was also explained to eight of the nine district meetings of the State Federation of Women's Clubs by Jane Morey, the Commission's traveling library manager, and others. The number of requests for books received exceeded that for 1921 by 30 per cent and the number of books actually circulated increased 19 per cent. The number of books sent out to individuals increased at a greater rate than the fixed group libraries, the total amounting to 19,641. The book collection of the Commission now numbers 28,428. The report contains statistics of 103 libraries, including college and high school libraries; also half tones of the public library buildings erected since 1916 and zinc etchings of their floor plans.

I. R. B.

St. Louis. The bond issue for public improvements in the City of St. Louis, which received the necessary two-thirds majority at a popular election on February 9, included an item of \$6,000,000 for a memorial plaza to be constructed by acquiring the land and removing the buildings on the blocks from Olive to Market Streets between the Public Library building and the new Municipal Courts building. It is intended to use the unoccupied space as sites for future public buildings. This new civic center will give the Public Library building what it has always needed—a dignified setting appropriate to its architectural beauties.

IOWA

Sioux City. The 318 letters from libraries and hospitals in 34 states, Canada and France regarding the hospital service of the Sioux City Public Library which Librarian Clarence W. Sumner has received since the organization of the service testify as strongly to the success of the idea as do the twenty thousand books distributed to the bedside of patients in the past year. In an interview appearing in the *Sioux City Daily Tribune* for January 20 Mr. Sumner tells of his conception of the idea of books as curative agents during his experience as camp librarian during the war at Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he was concerned with supplying books and reading matter to patients in the hospital. His observation of the extraordinarily quieting effect of something to read on impatient young convalescents made him eager to introduce the service into other hospitals thru the agency of public libraries. "When the war ended I hastened back to Sioux City and proceeded to put the inspiration into effect. So successful did the work prove that St. Paul, Minn., soon sent an emissary here to study the system and the library in that city adopted it, supplying all hospitals with libraries. The hospital publications took up the campaign and even the Associated Press until now the Sioux City library is being advertised the world over for giving to humanity an idea, simple—yet one of the most astounding in its far reaching effects that has ever come to the attention of the medical profession."

Nine institutions are included in the work of the Hospital Service. Each hospital has a library of between 300 and 500 books. The well-known book trucks used in the service were supplied by the Sioux City Sunshine Club. Rose O'Connor, hospital librarian, has served fifteen years with the public library and is the oldest member of the staff in point of service.

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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"The University Librarian: His Preparation Position and Relation to the Academic Department of the University" the paper presented by Edith M. Coulter, reference librarian of the University of California, at the meeting of the A. L. A. College and Reference Section at Detroit has been reprinted from the *Papers and Proceedings* of that conference.

A "Business Library Classification" by Julia E. Elliott, director of the indexers and formerly instructor in library economy at the Wisconsin State Library School and the Pratt Institute School of Library Science comes from The Indexer Press, Chicago. This is a general edition with an expanded section for financial libraries and an expansion for accounting libraries is announced as nearly completed.

The scheme, a simple decimal one, in which the class numbers are limited to three figures, is planned "to meet the demand of the ordinary business library of today" and the index contains many alternative names and terms not used in the body of the text.

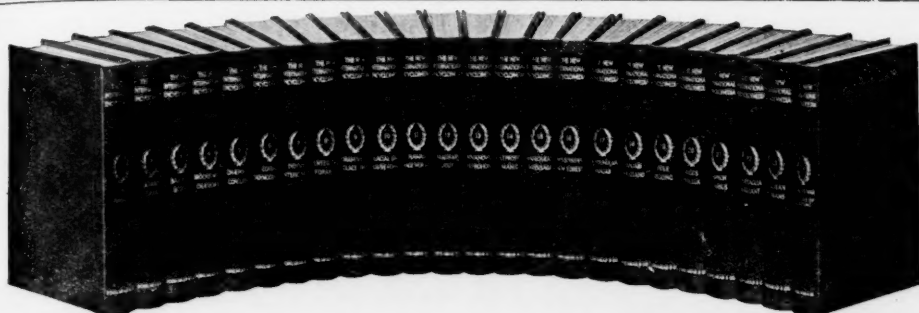
The National Council for the prevention of war has issued several lists of books, periodicals, etc., on subjects of international interest and world peace. A short list for children of primary grades is planned to awaken interest in the children of other lands; one for high schools aims at "showing the romance in the lives and achievements of the heroes of peace," and another has for its object "to give an accurate knowledge of history as the basis for the understanding of international relations." There is a briefly annotated list for the general reader; also suggestions for debates and essays with references to the literature of the topics suggested.

An extensive "Bibliography of German Literature in English Translation" down to the year 1917, by Bayard Quincy Morgan, associate professor of German at the University of Wisconsin, forms No. 16 in the Language and Literature series of the University of Wisconsin studies. Interesting facts concerning the distribution of the vast majority of the 6544 titles in the main list over a period of only 125 years are given in the preface. Anonyma (324 items), Bibliographies (25) and Collections (269) form supplementary lists and the diacritical marks used to indicate the quality of the translations in the body of the work are given also in the index.

From C. C. Lee, a graduate of the National University of Peking and at present a student at the Los Angeles Library School comes word that the famous collection of Chinese literature known as the "Ssu Ku Chuan Shu," or the "Complete Collection of the Four Departments" is to be published by the Chinese Government in an edition of one thousand copies. The collection which was begun in 1777 is so extensive that reproduction has hitherto been out of the question in spite of the constant demand for the work. It will take years for the preparation of the new edition, even with the co-operation of all the printing companies of Shanghai. An article on this collection under the title "The Four Treasuries of Literature" was contributed by Katharine H. Wead to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June 15, 1921.

Material and Plans for a County Library Campaign is the title of a forthcoming A. L. A. publication, which will include suggested news stories, editorials, feature stories, interviews, and also much advice about publicity, for the use of any librarian or committee conducting a campaign for a county library. It will be multigraphed, each article on a separate perforated page, so that one can tear out a story, fill in the blanks with local names to give local color, and send it to the newspaper. There will be approximately fifty pages, stapled into a heavy cover. The number of copies multigraphed will be determined by the orders received before March 10th. The prices will be: 3 or more copies, 50 cents each; 2 copies only, \$1.25; single copy, \$1.00.

"An essay toward a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson, March 1917 to March 1921," by Howard Seavoy Leach, reference librarian of Princeton University Library, is a continuation of the bibliographies compiled by Harry Clemons and George Dobbin Brown covering the periods 1875-1910 and 1910-1917 respectively. "It is an attempt to list the books, addresses, messages, notes and state papers . . . of Mr. Wilson's second administration . . ." and includes "State papers . . . whose composition may be attributed to Mr. Wilson." In his foreword Mr. Leach draws attention to the fact that the Library of Congress has an analytical subject index on cards to the speeches and addresses of President Wilson practically complete from January 1, 1913, to June 30, 1920. (Princeton University Library. c. 1923. 73 p.).



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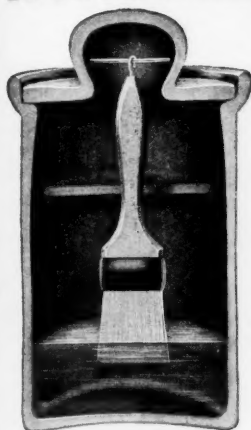
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SYMBIOSIS

Buchner, Paul. Tier und Pflanze in intrazellulärer Symbiose. Berlin: Gebrüder Borntraeger. 19 p. bibl.

TEACHING. See EDUCATION

TECHNICAL LITERATURE

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. *Technical Book Review Index*. June 1922. 283 p. pap. 15c.

—Sept. 1922. 128 p. pap. 15c.

New York Public Library. Science and Technology Division. New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added. . . Oct.-Dec. 1922. 9 p. pap.

THEOSOPHY. See SPIRITUALISM

UNEMPLOYMENT

Macgregor, D. H. British aspects of unemployment. University of Chicago Press. *Journal of Political Economy*. Dec. 1922. p. 725-749. Bibl. 75c.

See also INSURANCE—UNEMPLOYMENT

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Dunbar, Louise B. A study of "monarchical" tendencies in the United States from 1776-1801. Urbana: University of Illinois. 14 p. bibl. pap. \$2.25. (Studies in the social sciences; v. 10, no. 1).

UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Thorpe, F. N. Essentials of American government. Putnam. Bibl. \$2.

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Hudson, William H., and Irwin S. Guernsey. The United States; from the discovery of the American Continent to the end of the World War. Stokes. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$5. (Great nations ser.).

UNITED STATES—BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Weber, G. A. Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor: its history, activities and organization. Bibl. (Bull. no. 319, misc. ser.).

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Bibliography of the Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies. St. Thomas, V. I.: Govt. Prtg. Off. 11 p.

WHITMAN, WALT

Wells, Carolyn, and Alfred F. Goldsmith. A concise bibliography of the works of Walt Whitman, with a supplement of fifty books about Whitman. Houghton.

WILSON, WOODROW

Leach, Howard S. An essay towards a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson. March 1917 to March 1921. Princeton University Library. 73 p. O. pap. apply.

WOMEN. See McDOWELL, EPHRAIM; POLITICS; SEX

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Taft, W. H., and others, eds. Service with fighting men: an account of the work of the American Y. M. C. A. in the World War. New York: Association Press. 2 v. Bibl. \$9.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

The second training class of the Free Public Library of New Haven, Conn., will complete the six months' course at the end of March. Of the six in the class not more than two or three are likely to find positions in New Haven libraries as soon as they need them. The director of the class, L. Lindsey Brown, will answer enquiries concerning the qualifications of other members.

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The first rating will be made of applicants whose applications are filed with the Commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing on March 20, 1923, and certification therefrom will be made to fill existing vacancies. Thereafter papers will be rated as received and certification made as the needs of the service require. In the absence of further notice applications will be received until the hour of closing business on July 3. If sufficient eligibles are obtained the receipt of applications may be closed before that date, of which due notice will be given.

The duties of appointees will be to administer libraries at various veterans' hospitals, naval hospitals, or naval stations thruout the United States. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects: Education, experience, and fitness. 70 weights; Thesis or publications (to be filed with application), 30 weights.

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LIBRARY CALENDAR

March 2-4. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club and Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and vicinity.

March 24. At the Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York City. Southern New York school librarians conference.

May 22-25. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Fourteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

June 21-22. At North Scituate. Massachusetts Library Club.

1923 CATALOGS RECEIVED

Library furniture: planning and equipping the library. New York, etc.: Library Bureau, 1923. 64 p. 8. illus., bds.

Clearance catalog of illustrated books: Art and architecture; Illustrated Books of history and travel. Springfield, Mass.: H. R. Huntington Co., 1923. 12 p.